

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 3a./3d.
On Demand 3a./3d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 15, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m.

Humidity 89

September 15, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 86 " 70

7751 日九廿月+

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1917.

大拜禮 萬五十月九英港香

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436 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BATTLE ON ITALIAN FRONT.

A Titanic Struggle for Supremacy.

London, September 14.
Correspondents at the Italian front say that the battle of Monte San Gabriele, which has been swaying for the past fortnight, reached the extremity of fury during the past few days, when the Austrians made desperate efforts to shake the hold of the Italians, who maintained their position and inflicted enormous losses. Trenches were frequently taken and re-taken, but the greatest slaughter took place at the bare stony head of the mountain where the combatants could only obtain water by it being carried up on the backs of men. After the fall of Monte Sinto the Italians attacked the slopes of Monte San Gabriele against the Austrians, who were lodged in fortified caverns. The record of the fortnight is:—Two caverns captured on August 25, and the northern ledge captured on August 28. Then several days of machine gun fighting among the rocks, with the Italians steadily advancing. Finally, on September 4, the Italians made a great attack at dawn, throwing jets of flame forty yards long, to which the Austrians replied with bombs. Gradually the line of explosions retarded before the line of flame till the Italians gained a footing at the summit and drove back the Austrians to the north-eastern slopes. Here the battle is now wavering in fierce attacks and counter-attacks. The Austrian resistance is concentrated in the mountains of San Sacchera and San Daniele. "Confound the Saints" is the cry of the Italian soldiers, and it is addressed to the three mountains which impede their progress, the northernmost of which is San Gabriele, whose slopes are covered with carcases and echoing with the groans of the wounded.

COUNT LUXBURG.

Afraid to Show Up in Argentine Capital.

London, September 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says that Count Luxburg, on returning from the interior, fearing hostilities in the capital, left the train at a station fifteen miles distant and sought the protection of the authorities. It is reported that he has been given twenty-four hours to leave the country, and that he goes to Chile.

Afraid to Leave the Train.

London, September 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says that the Chief of Police and the Secretary of the German Legation awaited the arrival of Count Luxburg at the station previously mentioned. As Count Luxburg was afraid to leave the train, the Secretary, and then the Chief of Police, climbed aboard and assisted the trembling Minister to the automobile amid the hooting of the crowd. They drove him to his residence in the capital. It is now stated that he is going to Paraguay.

Uruguay and Germany.

London, September 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Montevideo says that a Presidential organ urges a rupture between Uruguay and Germany in sympathy with Argentina, saying that Count Luxburg's conduct affects all America.

Argentine Naval Attack Recalled.

London, September 14.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Vossische Zeitung* states that the Argentine Naval Attaché, Captain Arthur Celery, has been telegraphically recalled.

ANOTHER NAVAL AIR RAID.

London, September 14.

The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft on Wednesday night bombed Ghazelles and Thourout aerodromes. All the machines returned safely.

A FRENCH INNER WAR CABINET.

London, September 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that M. Painlevé has formed an inner War Cabinet on the British model, consisting of himself and the Foreign, Marine and Munitions Ministers, and four Secretaries of State without portfolio. The Ministry is a strong combination of Radicals and Moderates. M. Painlevé is an ex-Professor of Mathematics and has a great reputation for character and intellect.

PACIFIC FREIGHT RATES.

London, September 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the possibilities of a general reduction of freight across the Pacific were discussed at a conference between Count Ishii and Mr. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board.

MORE GERMAN DEVILRY.

London, September 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says that the Norwegian authorities have ascertained that German agents are attempting to place on Allied and neutral ships explosives containing disease bacilli. The incendiary apparatus is in the guise of tinned meat and vegetables.

NEARLY A MILLION PENSIONERS.

London, September 14.

Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Pensions, speaking in London, said there are nearly a million pensioners on the Pension Ministry's books. The numbers are increasing by hundreds weekly. He is asking the Treasury for money to establish a national experimental laboratory to secure the best artificial limbs.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, September 14.

A French communiqué states:—After a violent bombardment, the Germans at dawn attacked Ossenmarkt Plateau. The enemy was driven back into his own lines, with heavy losses, after a hand-to-hand fight.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

Britain More Than Holding Her Own.

London, September 14.

A high British naval authority, in a statement to a Beaufort's representative, regards submarine in an optimistic light. He says:—We are more than holding our own. Time is on our side and ultimate success is assured. There is no evidence, despite fond talk by Germany, of new U-boat tactics. Good results were obtained last quarter in the destruction of German submarines. The German High Command has fixed early October as the latest and the third definite date for compelling the surrender of Britain. Now Submarines Are Destroyed.

London, September 14.

The following incidents, taken from Admiralty records, are illuminating as showing the growing success of the offensive measures being taken against submarines. The first story is that one of our naval auxiliary forces was struck by torpedo in the engine room, the water flooding several compartments. Then the periscope and the conning tower appeared. We fired, hitting both periscopes. Many of her hits were observed. Several men came out of the hatch abit of the conning tower. The submarine swallowed along, her stern almost submerged, with oil squirts out of her sides. The crew waved their surrender. We ceased to fire, whereupon the submarine started off at a fair rate of speed. We fired again and the enemy vessel, falling on her side, slowly disappeared end up. Two survivors were picked up. We reached the harbour. The second story is:—We sighted a submarine ten thousand yards away. The enemy came near and suddenly submerged. Shortly afterwards, a periscope appeared close to our starboard bow for a few seconds and then again disappeared. We ported the helm, circled round and dropped two explosive charges, causing two explosions, the latter shaking us from stem to stern. The water became blackened over a large area and a considerable quantity of thick oil and foam came to the surface. The third story shows that one of our submarines saw an enemy submarine two miles to the starboard. We dived and the enemy altered his course. We lost him, but his apparent objective being conjectured, we steered on the chance of cutting him off. Then we picked him up on our port bow, steering as we sawmied. We fired a torpedo a few seconds later. The enemy was seen with his stern out of the water surrounded by smoke. The conning tower was half submerged, and a minute afterwards disappeared. The fourth incident is that a stock sapeine, seeing a submarine manoeuvring to fire a torpedo at a merchantman, descended to the spot. The submarine submerged. The sapeine dropped three bombs, and five minutes later a large upheaval like a huge bubble rising above sea level was noticed where the bomb had been dropped. There was no further sign of the submarine. The fifth story relates how a patrol vessel noticed considerable foam travelling parallel with her. She crossed the foam wake and dropped bombs beneath the visibility spot. Then another two more patrol craft arrived and also dropped bombs. A thick brown oil rose to the surface for twelve hours afterwards. The sixth story is as follows:—One of our naval forces, hearing gunfire, steered into position, sighted the submarine, fired at and hit her. A large explosion resulted and nothing more was seen of the enemy. The seventh story shows that two submarines attacked a defensively armed vessel which fired a torpedo at close range but missed. The ship then sank one submarine and the other attacked but was damaged and driven off. The eighth story is to the effect that another defensively-armed vessel encountered, and the ship fired, hitting the submarine twice, causing her to disappear vertically. The ship appeared to sail for a considerable time.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLT.

Another General Arrested.

London, September 14.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, General Kaledine and his Cossacks have been arrested at Rost-on-Don. The Soldiers and Workmen's Delegate, M. Nekrasoff, says that inclemency will be quickly crushed, as General Kaledine has no following.

General Krimoff Commits Suicide.

London, September 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that General Krimoff, the Commander of the troops supporting General Korniloff, arrived in the capital, and after ordering the troops to lay down their arms and submit to the Government, he was seized by M. Kerensky. He immediately returned home and committed suicide with revolver.

AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.

The War Loan Bill Passed.

London, September 14.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne, the War Loan Bill has passed both Houses and the Senate.

Australia Troops' Holiday.

London, September 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that Mr. Pearce has announced that the Arctic holiday statement is unauthorised. In response to Mr. Pearce's enquiry, the Director-General of Recruiting stated that he only said he hoped that arrangements would be made for sending the men back.

Encouraging Export Trade.

London, September 14.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne, the Federal Session will probably close at the end of next week and meet again in November. With the object of developing the Australian export trade, the Commonwealth has decided to appoint trade representatives in the United States and other countries.

INTERESTING MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.

London, September 14.

The *Morning Post* states that Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, Unionist M. P. for Hereford, and Secretary of the Tariff Commission, has accepted the post of Under Secretary for the Colonies.

SCARCITY OF WHEAT IN AMERICA.

London, September 14.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that flour mills in Minneapolis are closing owing to the scarcity of wheat, which is unprecedented for a middle harvest.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES ON RIGA FRONT.

London, Sept. 14.

A Russian wireless official report dated Thursday states: In the direction of Riga advanced detachments fighting their way forward have occupied the village of Kulik in the coast region. We have also captured Peine, southward of Pskov road and taken prisoners and booty. We have advanced on Reutzen and southward.

INCIDENTS OF THE KORNILOFF REVOLT.

Petrograd, Sept. 14.

The organ of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council states that General Korniloff and his Chief of Staff, General Lukomsky, have agreed to be tried by a revolutionary tribunal.

General Russky has been appointed to the command of the northern army and General Dragomiroff to the command on the south-western front.

Admiral Verderovsky, the former Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic Fleet, has been appointed Minister of Marine.

THE SWEDISH ELECTIONS.

Stockholm, Sept. 14.

The elections are resulting in the defeat of the Conservatives.itherto the Socialists and Liberals have gained three and five seats respectively and the Conservatives have lost thirteen seats.

A CLUMSY GERMAN DIPLOMAT.

Amsterdam, Sept. 14.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" describes Luxburg's actions as foolishness. Luxburg, it says, cannot be trusted again as a diplomatist. His negligence and want of intelligence have resulted in serious trouble. The paper complains that the text of the disclosed telegrams, although it must be available, has not been published in Germany.

GERMAN PIRATES' BARBARY.

London, Sept. 13.

It is evident that the U-boat murderers are striving to carry out the general practice and policy advocated by Count Luxburg to sink without leaving a trace. An authoritative statement contains the following latest instances of cold-blooded murder on the high seas:

The schooner Jane Williamson was attacked by a submarine on the 10th inst. off Cornwall and shelled till she sank. The crew of six took to a boat whereupon the submarine shelled the shipwrecked crew. Three were killed and the master, mate and a seaman were picked up the following morning seriously wounded.

The schooner William was attacked on the 11th inst. and sunk by gunfire. The submarine shrapnelled the crew in an open boat and one was wounded.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON WESTERN FRONT.

London, Sept. 14.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: After an hour of heavy bombardment enemy raiders entered our trenches eastward of Bullecourt. We drove them out after sharp fighting. The enemy left a number of dead, also prisoners. We successfully raided the neighbourhood of Oppy. The enemy early this morning heavily bombarded a mile of front north and north-westward of Langemarck and attacked in considerable strength. We repulsed him after fierce fighting, inflicting severe enemy losses. Despite bad visibility our aeroplanes carried out artillery photographic work, bombed aerodromes, ammunition dumps and railway stations day and night and drove down three enemy machines. Two of ours are missing.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

Paris, Sept. 14.

The "Temps" states that public opinion welcomes M. Painlevé's success in forming a Cabinet and the inclusion therein of M. Ribot, which typifies the stanchness of the country. Irrespective of political rivalries M. Painlevé is entitled to the most liberal support.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN THE BALKANS.

London, Sept. 14.

A French eastern communiqué says: We have reached Melista, on the west bank of Lake Ochrida, and Hill 1701, ten kilometres south-west of Melista. We took one hundred and sixty prisoners.

SECRET LOANS TO GREECE.

Contracted with Berlin Bankers in 1916.

Athens, Aug. 11.—The Finance Minister, M. Negropontes, replying to an interpellation in the Chamber, stated that the Cabinet of the ex-premier, M. Skouloudis, contracted two secret loans with the Biebrichader Bank, of Berlin, of 40,000,000 marks each, repayable in three months after the signature of peace. The first loan was arranged on January 2 and the second in April, 1916, and the Lambrino Ministry obtained a third similar loan of forty millions in January, 1917.

Of these loans only 10,000,000 marks had been paid up by the bank. M. Negropontes further declared that the Venizelos Government would accept liability for these loans. At the same time, a grant of 9,15 p.m.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Gymkhana at Happy Valley, 3.45 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

Land Sale.

Kowloon Inland Lot No. 4,349 situated in Nathan Road, and having an area of about 13,200 square feet, is to be sold by auction at the P.W.B. offices on October 1. The upset price is \$7,000.

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 3

NOTICES.

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and
ELEVATORS
FOR ALL PURPOSES.
FOR QUOTATIONS APPLY TO THE
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THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.—
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PURE MANILA ROPE8 STRAND
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CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
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Telephone No. 75.**NORTH BRITISH
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The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are prepared
to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.
SHewan, Tomes & Co.
Agents.

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ESTABLISHED 1884.

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against FIRE at Current Rates.

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AGENTS.

**ASTHMA
CAN BE CURED.**

THEN why be half suffocated, and sit up
all night coughing and gasping for
breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBB'S ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and
ensure a good night's rest! This, the
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBB'S, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
this extremely incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON
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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1917.

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Foundry Castings Importers, General Stores,
Hardware and Merchandise, Nos. 11, and
27, Main Lower Street, (Red Street), west
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GRILL ROOM.**
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1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL
FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LAND NG STAGE
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and
Convenience. Telephones in Every Room; private rooms in most bedrooms overlooking the Peak. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Garden and Social Rooms. European Dining Room. P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

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A first-class and upto-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the principal Banks. Noted for its best service, comfortable accommodation and cleanliness. A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 10.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply to Manager.

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ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING,
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HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
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Manager.

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First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European management. Monthly and Family rates can be arranged on most reasonable terms.

Apply:—THE MANAGERESS, Kowloon.
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PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1916, under new proprietorship and Management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now upto-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light and Fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms moderate. For further information apply to THE MANAGER.

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NOTICES.

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C. MOUSSON.

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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.**

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
Superfine "	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LTD.

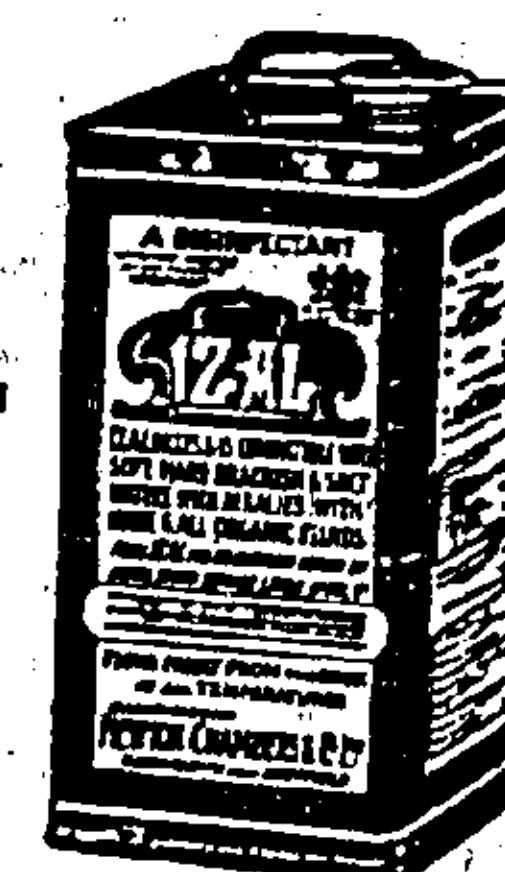
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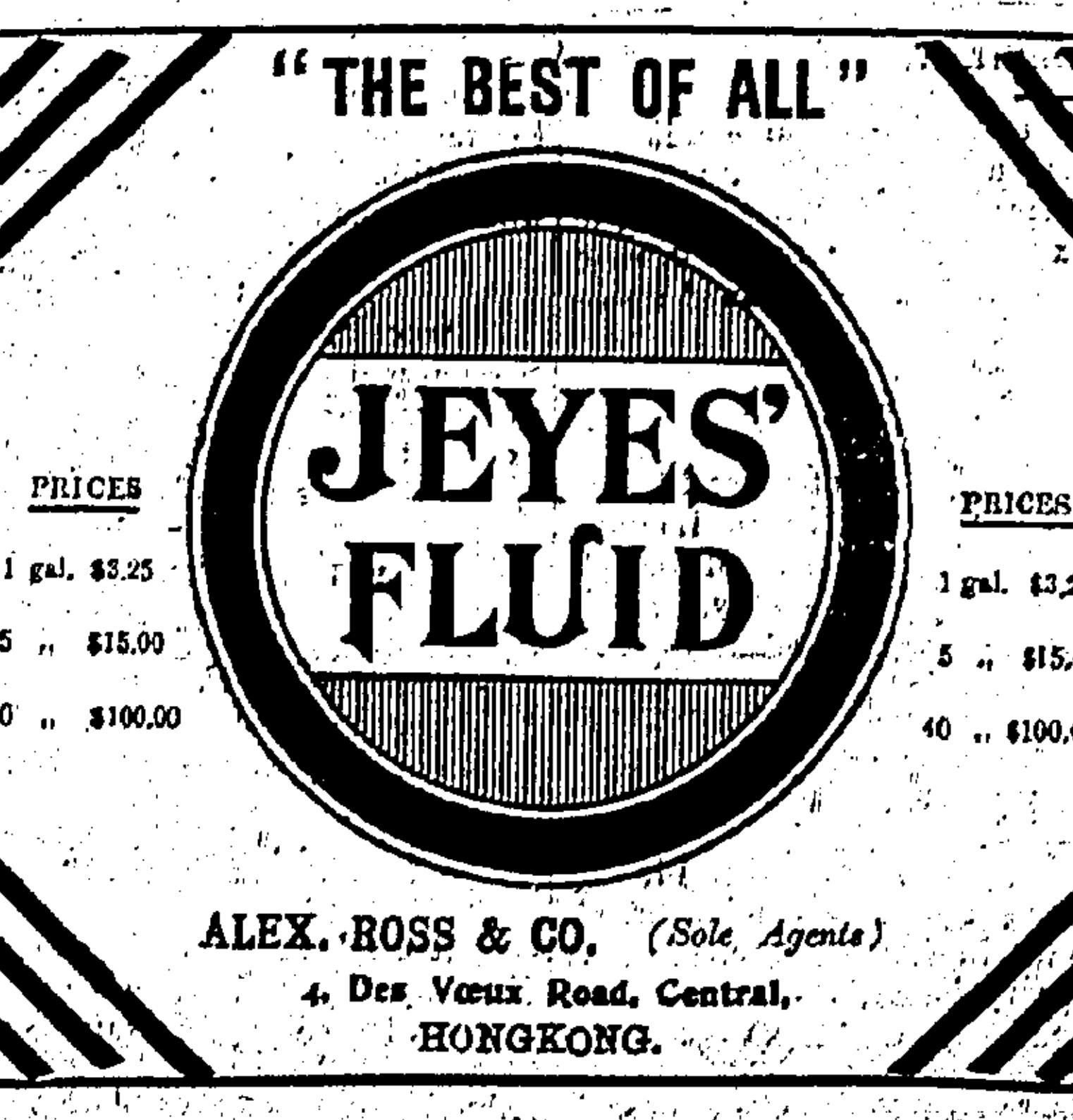
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HONGKONG.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. J. W. Gerard.

Mr. James W. Gerard, of New York, ex Ambassador to Germany, resigned from the diplomatic service at the end of June and returned to private life. The acceptance of his resignation was made public on July 9.

Bagdad-Mediterranean Railway. Speaking of a proposed railway from Bagdad to the Mediterranean, Mr. Faithfull Begg, at the London Chamber of Commerce, said that it would be 600 miles in length, and the cost would not be more than \$2,400,000.

Employees on the Wage Roll,
at Krupp's.

Krupp's employees at the end of 1916 numbered 79,680, an increase of 14,000 during the year. The number of women workers increased in the same period from 10,900 to 19,200. The report of the works' sick fund shows that the war has had a bad effect on the health of the work-people.

Mo'awk Chief in London.

Lieutenant Ogilvie Loft, a chief of the Mohawk tribe, was recently in London in charge of Red Indians who are to be engaged in forestry work in France. He visited the Central Criminal Court during its sittings, and afterwards took luncheon with Mr. Justice A. T. Lawrence, the Recorder, the Common Sergeant, and the aldermen and sheriffs.

Cost of Secret Service.

A Civil Service Supplementary Estimate for £1,339,897 was issued recently as a White Paper. Of this sum, £300,000 is for the secret service, the original estimate having been £250,000, £529,856 for public education in Scotland, and £384,000 for public education in Ireland. A sum of £21,000 is put down for the National War Museum, of which £16,000 is a grant in aid for the purchase of exhibits, books, pictures, medals, photographs, posters, models, &c. The amount incurred for the repatriation of the staff of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy was £6,020, while £8,067 has been paid to superintending registrars and diocesan registrars in respect of stamp duty on soldiers' and sailors' marriage licences.

New Scottish Judge.

The King has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, to approve the appointment of Sir Christopher Johnston, K.C., to be one of the Senators of his Majesty's College of Justice in Scotland, in room of the Hon. Lord Dewar, deceased. Sir Christopher Johnston has held many legal positions in Scotland, where he has long been recognized as an able lawyer and a versatile writer on judicial, historical, and ecclesiastical subjects. He has been sheriff of Perthshire since 1905, and Procurator of the Church of Scotland since 1907. On Lord Finlay's promotion to the Woolpack Sir Christopher Johnston was elected to Parliament for Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities, in the representation of which his appointment now creates a vacancy. He received knighthood in the last New Year Honours List. The new Judge is in his 60th year.

The Story of a Horse and an Ass. On July 4 a special constable found a horse and an ass straying on some war allotments at Edmonton, and dutifully took them to the police station. The police placed them in the pound, and advertised for the owner or owners. Meanwhile the allotment holders complained to the Edmonton District Council of the damage done to their crops by the animals, and the Council decided to prosecute the owner or owners for damage as well as for trespass. Six days passed, and then the local police advertised that if the animals were not claimed within three days they would be sold in open market. The three days had almost gone when an anxious message was received from the district council, stating that it had just been discovered that the animals belonged to the council, and they were returned to the council's farm, from which they had evidently strayed. The allotment holders are now asking of the council will prosecute themselves for trespass and damage as an example to others.

WATSON'S RESORCIN HAIR LOTION

COPY OF ORDER RECENTLY RECEIVED.

Eldoret,
British East Africa.
4th July, 1917.

Dear Sirs—I would be very much obliged if you would kindly send me by parcels post some of your Resorcin Hair Lotion (oily).

In payment please find enclosed Postal Orders £2 which I hope you will be able to change into local currency.

Yours faithfully.
(Signed) M.—M.—D.—"

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HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1917.

M. KERENSKY'S TRIUMPH.

Though Reuter's Agency, in transmitting recent telegrams from Petrograd, takes the wise precaution to inform us that the news is "still evidently from Government sources," it seems to us, nevertheless, that it so strongly bears the impress of the facts communicated that it is impossible to doubt its accuracy. That being the case—and it is sincerely to be hoped that no doubt exists on the point—we have the welcome news to hand that General Korniloff's conspiracy has collapsed and that the traitor himself has offered to surrender. No matter what General Korniloff may have thought of M. Kerensky and his colleagues, his action is unpardonable. To conspire against and endeavour to overthrow the recognised Government of a country that is being invaded is an act of treachery of a peculiarly flagrant kind. And it becomes almost unparalleled in its disgracefulness when it is carried out, as in this case, by the trusted head of the Army. In the days of the decline of Roman greatness similar acts were not uncommon, but in a modern State it is an action of terrible infamy.

One can well understand—as one can fully appreciate—the decision of the Provisional Government in its demand for Korniloff's "unconditional surrender." Already, those forming his Head-quarters Staff have surrendered, and this, if it points to nothing more, indicates that the conspiracy has definitely collapsed and that the Provisional Government, which never was really eclipsed by this abortive and mischievous act of treason, is once more completely in the ascendant. This state of affairs is extremely satisfactory to those who were eagerly looking forward to seeing Russia make good the splendid promise that her successful overthrow of the Romanovs justly held out, and which is, of course, still within her grasp. It completely justifies the confidence reposed in M. Kerensky, as the one man capable of guiding the destinies of his country in these critical times. Had he been of a different mould he would probably have thought it absolutely futile to oppose the Generalissimo, who apparently had considerable part of the Army behind him. However, being a man of infinite resource and courage—one of those men like Cromwell or Bonaparte that Revolution of necessity brings prominently to the front—he met the situation with a clear head and with a strong will. That he has completely triumphed; all will fervently hope, and that he will continue unhampered to pilot Russia through her sea of troubles will likewise be the wish of all who know what Russia is capable of when awoken to a true sense of her obligations to her Allies and to a correct knowledge of what she might be able to do by a proper utilisation of her resources.

Emphatically, M. Kerensky is the right man in the right place, and it behoves the Russians so to recognise him and give him all the necessary support so as to raise Russia out of the quagmire in which she has been floundering of late. It is by no means too late even yet to reorganise the defensive forces of the country, and to strike hard and effectively at the enemy who is aiming at giving Russia a heavy blow in her most vital part. The comparative ease with which M. Kerensky has dealt with and overcome the sinister conspiracy, which was sprung upon him so unexpectedly, brings fresh hope and strength to those who wish well of reformed Russia, struggling out of the gloom of centuries of oppression into the dawn of a glorious future.

Tennis Topics.

The hint thrown out in the annual report of the Wigwam Lawn Tennis Club, that the creation of a Mixed Doubles League might very well be considered, is one which we hope some day to see acted upon. Until a very few years ago the Hongkong Cricket Club's annual tournaments were solely confined to the male sex, but the experiment of introducing mixed double events has in every sense justified itself and added to the popularity of the matches. There is good precedent, therefore, for giving the lady players of the Colony an opportunity of joining in League games. Hongkong possesses some really good class lady exponents of the game who would, we feel sure, welcome a chance of taking tennis more seriously than is possible on private courts. There are quite a number of the smaller Clubs here which, in existing conditions, do not feel justified in entering the League, for lack of a sufficient number of good male players, but which could, nevertheless, put in some excellent lady members. The difficulty, of course, is arranging a Mixed Doubles League would be to fit it in with the existing League, whose programme still occupies a good part of the season. However, the cool season is approaching and as weather conditions will then be better for the ladies, why cannot any additional competition be arranged to include them? Failing that, perhaps some of the Clubs will take a lead next League season by introducing lady players into their teams, for, so far as we know, there is nothing in the rules against such a procedure.

Disabled Fighters.

We are wondering what steps, if any, the Hongkong Government is taking in regard to any of its servants who have gone home to fight and who may have been discharged from the Army in consequence of being disabled for further service. We understand that a member of the Police Force who had the misfortune to lose an eye in the war has returned to the Colony and is now again employed in the Force. That is the proper course to be adopted in such cases, but we think there should be some guarantee that it will be generally followed. That is the point upon which we have some doubt. A man may easily be so wounded in the war as to be unfit for further service but yet be capable of light employment. For example, he might lose an eye. In such instances the Government should see to it that the disabled are given an opportunity, if they wish it, of returning to the Colony, where office work or other light duty might well be found for them. That would be far preferable to allowing a man to exist at home on a comparatively small pension, with the remote prospect of picking up a job somewhere. If each community, at home and in the Colonies, only looks after its own men in this way, a good deal of post-war hardship will be obviated.

A Street Nuisance.

While we are happy to notice that the begging nuisance in Hongkong is far less pronounced now than it has been for a very long time past, another source of annoyance to pedestrians has cropped up in the appearance on the streets of a number of youthful Chinese jugglers and conjurors. These youngsters are to be found at practically all hours of the day in the main thoroughfares, and they certainly do not lack pushfulness. They follow people about, pestering any and everybody they encounter, and so persistent are they that even a cuff on the ear fails to discourage them. To put it pointedly, they are a confounded nuisance. The police did not hesitate to prevent boys under fifteen years selling newspapers (which the public wants) but these young conjuring arabs, who do nothing beyond making a nuisance of themselves, are allowed to annoy the public to their heart's content. If the Indian constables who formerly specialised in running-in newsboys have nothing else more urgent on hand, they might give an eye to these precocious youths.

DAY BY DAY.

ALWAYS BE READY WITH AN OFFERTORY OF OPTIMISM: IT IS ONE OF THE THINGS YOU CAN GIVE WITH A FREE HAND.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the 39th birthday of the Right Hon. Mr. A. Bonar Law.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3-2.78/4. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

New Architect.

The name of Mr Somers Hove Ellis is added to the list of authorised architects.

The Police Reserve.

A Proclamation issued by H. E. the Governor calls out the Hongkong Police Reserve, for service.

New Territory Courts.

The Gazette contains a Proclamation notifying the appointment of Courts at ten different places in the New Territories.

Defence Corps Appointment.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed, under the provisions of the Hongkong Defence Corps Regulations, 1917, Captain G. F. Stewart to be Adjutant and Quartermaster.

Alleged Wounding.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Bill, at the Police Court this morning, with wounding another man. A quarrel took place between the two men and defendant is alleged to have stabbed his antagonist. The case was adjourned.

Long Vacation.

It is notified that the offices of the Supreme Court will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. during the Long Vacation, except on Public and General Holidays, when the offices will be temporarily closed, and on Saturdays, when they will be open from 10 a.m. to noon.

The Long Vacation commences on the 20th instant and terminates on October 17 (both days inclusive).

Swedish Passport Regulations.

It is notified that every alien travelling to or through Sweden, except children under 12 years of age, will have to be provided with passports, issued by a Swedish Legation or a Swedish Consul envoi. In the passport must be indicated the full name, date and place of birth, profession, domicile and description of the holder, as well as the purpose of the journey and the time of validity of the passport; it should further contain photo and specimen signature of the holder, both certified by the authority who issued the passport.

Going Too Fast.

At the Marine Court this morning, the Harbormaster (Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N.) was engaged in hearing a number of cases against the crewmen of steam launches for failing to ease their engines when passing through the entrance to the Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Refuge. It appeared that on September 10 Sergeant Wills and Sergeant Aitken, of the Water Police, concealed themselves in a skiff and caught no less than eight launches going at full speed. His Worship convicted all the defendants and imposed fines varying from \$10 to \$50, according to the number of previous convictions.

THREE SKIPERS DISCHARGED.

At the Marine Court this morning, the skippers of the a.s. Chipping, (Captain Mooney), the a.s. Loongseang, (Captain Leish) and the a.s. Hanum, (Captain Lennox) were charged with a breach of the Port Regulations when entering the harbour. The cases were brought by Gunner J. Brown, of the Royal Navy. When they were called on, it was found that the prosecutor was not present, and all the cases were dismissed. Each of the skippers concerned protested that they had received signal instructions from Waglan lighthouse to proceed.

The Marine Magistrate (Commander C. W. Beckwith) imposed upon the defendants the importance of observing the regulations. It was for the safety of shipping that such should be given.

SCOTLAND'S 70 M.P.S.

The Redistribution Proposals.

The first stage of the labours of the Scottish Boundary Commission has been completed and it is now possible to indicate the changes, says the Times. Of the Scottish burghs, Edinburgh is to have four members, Glasgow 15, Aberdeen two, Dundee two. The single-member burghs will be Lith, Greenock, and Paisley. The total number of members for Scotland remains unchanged at 70, (apart from University members), a total slightly in excess of the number due on the basis of one member for 70,000.

With regard to the counties, Aberdeen and Kincardine will form one Parliamentary county with three divisions—Peterhead, Mid-Aberdeen, and Kincardine.

Argyll with all its burghs makes one constituency. Ayr and Bute become a Parliamentary county. There will be an Ayr district of burghs, consisting of Ayr, Ardrossan, Irvine, Prestwick, Saltcoats, and Troon. The County will have three divisions—the Bute Division (including the county district of North Ayr), Kilmarnock Division (including the burgh of Kilmarnock), and the Carrick Division. Banff will consist of the county with all the burghs in it. Berwick and Haddington will be one Parliamentary county, with all the burghs included in it. The same applies to Caithness and Sutherland, and the Wick burghs disappear. There will be a district of Dumfarton, including the burghs and part of the county of Dumfarton. The rest of the county of Dumfarton will return one member.

The Dumfriesburgh disappears, and the county of Dumfries includes all the burghs. The same applies to Elgin and Nairn. The Inverness burghs disappear. In Fife there are to be two districts of burghs—a Dunfermline district (consisting of Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Cowdenbeath, and Lochgelly) and a Kirkcaldy district (consisting of Kirkcaldy, Burntisland, Dysart and Kinghorn, and Buckhaven, Methil, and Inverleven).

The St. Andrews Burghs disappear, and there will be a St. Andrews Division consisting of the county districts of Cupar and St. Andrews, with all the burghs, and a West Fife Division, consisting of the rest of the county. The Montrose district of burghs is to continue, omitting

Bervie and adding Kirriemuir and certain burghs in Perthshire, namely, Blairgowrie, Cupar, Angus, and Blairgowrie. Inverness and Ross and Cromarty are to be one Parliamentary county with three divisions; the mainland part of Ross and Cromarty, the mainland part of Inverness (including the burgh of Inverness), and the Western Isles Division, viz., the Outer Hebrides with Skye and the small isles. Kirkcudbright and Wigton are to form one Parliamentary county with all the burghs.

In Lanarkshire there is to be a Hamilton district of burghs consisting of Hamilton, Lanark, and Rutherglen, and there will be six county divisions—Cochranebridge (consisting of the burghs of Coatbridge and Airdrie), Motherwell (consisting of the burghs of Motherwell and Wishaw, South Lanark, North Lanark, Blantyre, and Bothwell). Linlithgow will return one member for the county and the burgh of Bo'ness will form parts of the Stirling Burghs which will comprise Stirling, Falkirk, Grandtontown, and Bo'ness.

Midlothian and Peebles will form one Parliamentary county. The Midlothian Division will consist of the Calder and suburban county districts, together with the parishes of Dalkeith and Inveresk, including all the burghs, therein situated. This includes the burghs of Musselburgh and Dalkeith. The Peebles Division will consist of the remainder of the county of Midlothian and Peebles. Orkney and Shetland are to form one Parliamentary county with the burghs, including Kirkwall. Perth and Kinross are to form one Parliamentary county, one division consisting of the county of Kinross and the county districts of Perth, including the burghs of Clackmannan and Kirkcaldy.

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1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending September 22, 1892.)

The Dollar.

Sept. 15—"The rate of dollar demand to-day is 2/3".

An Old Complaint.

Spt. 16—"A certain Hongkong patrician which professes to be a morning newspaper, came out yesterday (15th) without any news of Wednesday night's news—a big fire, a bathing fatality, several ships nearly wrecked by typhoon and collision, and no end of other great events. Of course, one cannot expect *Granary*, Argyll with all its burghs makes one constituency. Ayr and Bute become a Parliamentary county. There will be an Ayr district of burghs, consisting of Ayr, Ardrossan, Irvine, Prestwick, Saltcoats, and Troon. The County will have three divisions—the Bute Division (including the county district of North Ayr), Kilmarnock Division (including the burgh of Kilmarnock), and the Carrick Division. Banff will consist of the county with all the burghs in it. Berwick and Haddington will be one Parliamentary county, with all the burghs included in it. The same applies to Caithness and Sutherland, and the Wick burghs disappear. There will be a district of Dumfarton, including the burghs and part of the county of Dumfarton. The rest of the county of Dumfarton will return one member.

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WAR CHARITIES.

Subscription List No. 18 (Part 2.)

Part 1	... \$24,665.48	
General	274.50	
S. M. W.	25	
H. B. L. Dowbiggin	100	
G. K. Nuttal	...	
War Anniversary contributions from the Sikh Community	561	
Tai Po Club	100	
Mess.	117	
Tadpole Ah Chee	11	
J. Bentley	25	
A. Sympathiser	50	
A. H. Lowe	10	
Staff A. S. Watson & Co. (Monthly Sub.)	59	
Staff G. P. Office (Monthly Sub.)	40.35	
Union Trading Co.	500	
H. E. Sir F. H. May (Monthly Sub.)	250	
C. Thorne (Monthly Sub.)	50	
His Honour Sir W. Bern Davies (Monthly Sub.)	20	
St. J. L. & J. Crawford & Co. (Monthly Sub.)	150	
Wong S. Woon	5	
Hon. Mr. Claud Seven (Monthly Sub.)	50	
Britishers (Monthly Sub.)	100	
M. A. M. (Monthly Sub.)	5	
J. Elliott (Monthly Sub.)	7.50	
S. Baker (Monthly Sub.)	7.50	
Kowloon British School (Monthly Sub.)	32.07	
S. G. Newall (Monthly Sub.)	40	
Ojager Singh (Monthly Sub.)	10	
Mess (Monthly Sub.)	9	
D. W. Tratman (Monthly Sub.)	30	
T. Sutherland (Monthly Sub.)	5	
L. A. Longley (Monthly Sub.)	5	
J. C. Wildin (Monthly Sub.)	5	
Ladies Working Party of the Union Church (Monthly Sub.)	5	
Chief Inspector Kerr (Monthly Sub.)	50	
Inspector Gordon (Monthly Sub.)	3	
Sergt. Willis (Monthly Sub.)	3	
W. I.ard Pedersen (Monthly Sub.)	10	
Vaid Bjørre (Monthly Sub.)	10	
H. Owen Carstensen (Monthly Sub.)	10	
T. King (Monthly Sub.)	10	
Pentreath & Co. (Monthly Sub.)	100	
C. B. Brooke (Monthly Sub.)	25	
A. G. Warren (Monthly Sub.)	20	
L. N. L. (Monthly Sub.)	50	
Balance of the proceeds of the British War Film Exhibition held in Swatow under the auspices of the British Chamber of Commerce and the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas	50	
F. G. Butcher	50	
M. E. His Honour Mr. H. H. Gomperts (Monthly Sub.)	5	
E. Davidson (Monthly Sub.)	20	
E. L. Agarwal (Monthly Sub.)	20	
Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp (Monthly Sub.)	30	
C. G. Alabaster (Monthly Sub.)	5	
Staff Dodwell and Co. (Monthly Sub.)	80	
P. P. J. Wodehouse	50	
Amount collected at the At Home Hong Kong Chinese Recreation Club, 8th September	50	
Collected from the boxes at Peak Tram Station Blake Pier and Star Ferry Pier	3,37	
Monthly Subscriptions	2,162.50	
Prisoners of War		
St. John's Cathedral Offertory, on 6th August	450.11	
Some members of Hong Kong Club, (Monthly Sub.)	14.82	
Total	\$3,632,464.79	
Amounts remitted &c.	478,037.88	
Balance in hand	\$54,426.91	

ENGLAND'S SUGAR DEARTH.

Stocks Never So Low.

There is no justification for the sudden wave of optimism which seems to be sweeping the House of Commons on the food question, writes the London *Times*. The position remains intensely serious, as may be judged from the condition of our sugar supplies. It can be stated with authority that our stocks of sugar have never been so low.

The public have grown accustomed to a scarcity of sugar, but greater economy than ever must be exercised in the next few weeks. Captain Bathurst said recently that the dearth at the present time is abnormal, and it is very difficult for the Commission to supply all the wholesalers with their usual quota. As the distribution system now in operation is based on an allowance, roughly, of half a pound a head of the population a week, it is obvious that any further reduction must mean inconvenience.

Sir Hedworth Meux asked Captain Bathurst if he would consider suggesting to the male population of the country that they should give up "the effeminate habit of taking sugar in tea. The daily consumption of sugar rising through our national habit of sweetening tea and coffee must be enormous in the aggregate. Some attention has been called to the use of sugar in the brewing of beer, but the brewers' waste of sugar must be small compared with the quantity used in giving a sweet flavour to other drinks. People who, because of medical advice or for other reasons, have accustomed themselves to drinking tea and coffee without sugar often say that these beverages are more enjoyable unsweetened.

If the scarcity is to become more acute, the use of sugar for the manufacture of chocolate and sweets will have to be further considered. Many people, knowing how difficult it is to get sugar for cooking purposes, still wonder at the lavish displays of sugar sweetmeats in the shop windows of confectioners. The more expensive kinds of chocolates have now been withdrawn from sale, but the show of attractive sweets costing from 2s. 6d. to 4s. a pound is rather disconcerting. In some cases even the dearer varieties are still exhibited in show-cases in the shops, although they cannot be sold. At one West-end establishment where attention was called to trays of imported chocolates, the price of which was 6s. a pound, the shop assistant explained that the stock was being kept for sale when the present restrictions are removed.

A. W. Smith (Monthly Sub.) ... 50
Star and Garter, Monthly Subscriptions ... 25
Officers' Families Fund, H. B. L. Dowbiggin (Monthly subscription) ... 25
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly subscription) ... 30
Monthly Subscriptions ... 50
Blind Soldiers & Sailors, Ladies' Bridge Book ... 30
Patell & Co. (Monthly Subscription) ... 25
A.W. Royal Navy and Dockyard ... 167
Monthly Subscriptions ... 45
Ladies' Bridge Book ... 17
Red Cross, Staff General Post Office, (Monthly Subscription) ... 19.75
Mrs. F. C. Butcher ... 50
Pipe Fund, F. G. Becks (Monthly Subscription) ... 10
Royal Flying Corps Hospital, M. L. O. ... 5
Total ... \$3,632,464.79
Amounts remitted &c. 478,037.88
Balance in hand \$54,426.91

N. J. STABE,
Hon. Treasurer,
Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1917.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

PRICE OF BEER.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph":

Sir—Can you inform me whether or not the Food Committee are charged with the duty of fixing maximum prices for the sale of intoxicating liquors? If not, I think it only fair to other business people that it should.

The point at issue is this:—I can obtain a pint of "Primo" beer at one of the leading hotels in the Colony for 35 cents. I eat at a certain European restaurant in the Colony and am charged 45 cents for the same drink. I fail to see why the restaurant-keeper should charge me over 28 per cent. more than a first-class hotel charges me and be allowed to go on his way rejoicing, while others are dragged over the coals for raising their prices a few cents only on certain food products.

Yours, etc.,
B. B.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1917.
[The Food Committee is supposed to fix the prices of articles of food. We presume that beer does not come within its purview.—Ed. H. K. T.]

U.S. MISSION TO RUSSIA.

Confidence in a Stable Government.

A Pacific Port, August 4.—The American Mission to Russia, headed by Mr. Elwin Root, landed here late last night. No official statement on the work of the Mission in Russia or on the report that the Mission will make after its return to Washington was made public. Mr. Root, acting as spokesman, declared that he had nothing to say beyond the fact that the party had been hospitably received in every Russian city visited.

From the Russian revolution will be evolved a stable Government, according to Mr. James Duncan, vice-president of the American Federation of Labour. Its establishment is retarded, he declared, by the radical so-called reformers, who have returned to Russia from America. The success of the revolution, Mr. Duncan attributed to the workmen of Russia, by whom the propaganda of freedom was first carried to the peasant class at the time of the original Duma in 1905.

Mr. Charles Edward Russell said the task of new Russia was greatly handicapped by German influences and the ceaseless activity of the German propagandists.

"Most of the trouble, however, has been caused by Russians naturalised as Americans, who have returned to Russia since the outbreak of the revolution," he said, and added that Russians from the United States spread the report throughout the country that America had entered the war from sordid reasons.

"These propagandists," he continued, "who pretend to have an intimate knowledge of American conditions and American motives, inform their native countrymen that the Government of the United States is more oppressive than the old regime at Petrograd."

He declared that the extremists of the Socialist party were demanding the immediate institution of a Socialist Commonwealth, regardless of the menace of German militarism, but that most of the Socialists were coming to understand that the world must be made safe for democracy before there can be any sound progress toward social betterment. Declaring that the Socialist party in America is in the hands of German propagandists, Mr. Russell made his first answer to his expulsion from that party.

"The constitution of the Socialist party in the United States provides that no-one could be expelled without a hearing," he asserted, "so I consider that I have never been expelled, but I have no interest in an organization that is disloyal."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage

and

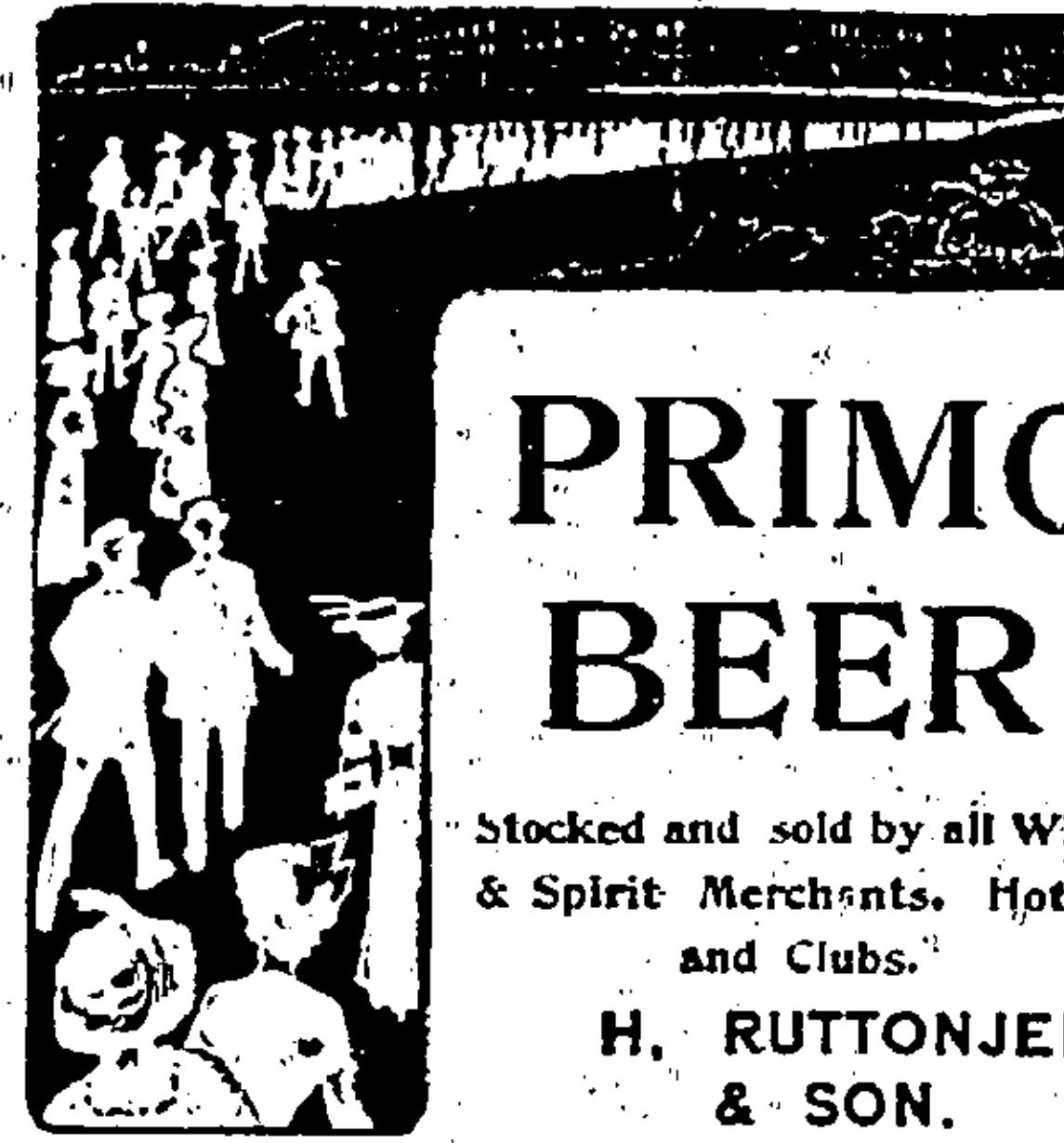
DAIRY FARM MILK

is

SAFE MILK.

VISITING

THE HOME OF



PRIMO BEER

Stocked and sold by all Wine & Spirit Merchants, Hotels and Clubs.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

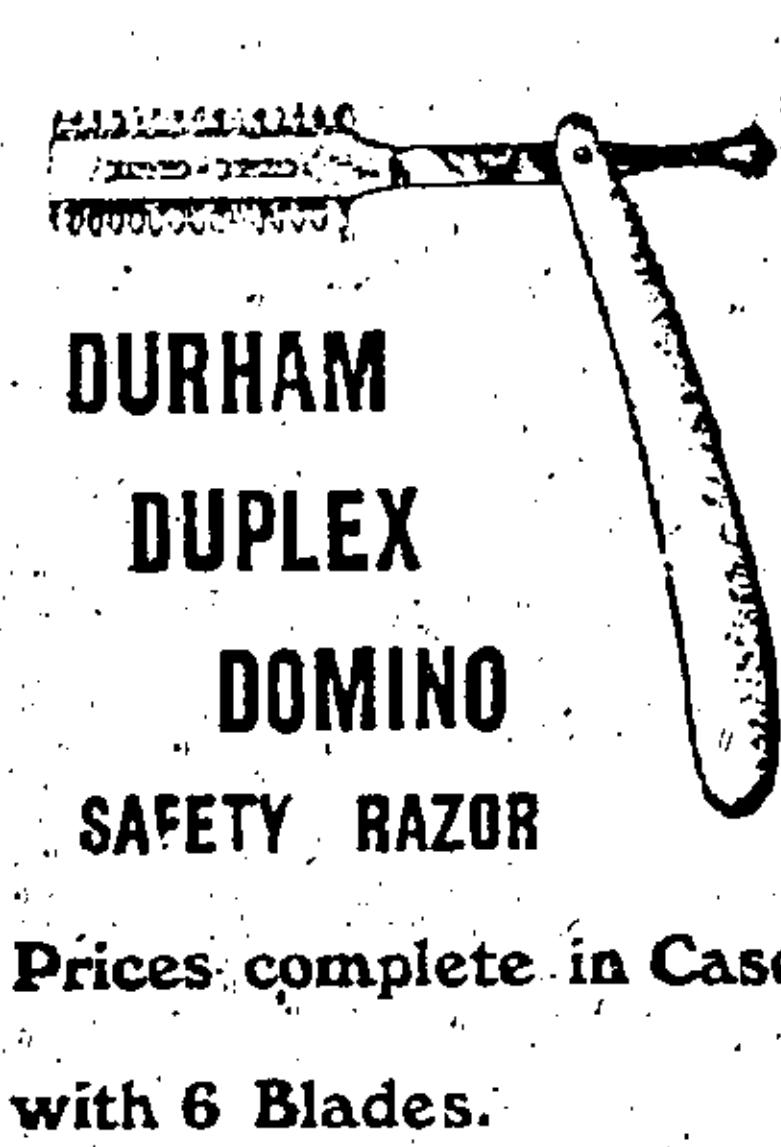
SERIOUS RIOTS IN TONKIN.

French Officials Murdered by Convicts.

A serious revolt among the convicts detained in the prisons of Thai Nguyen (Tonkin) broke out on August 20 at 10.30 p.m. With the criminal co-operation of a few native soldiers, the convicts murdered the Chief Garrison, Mr. Loow, and his wife, and also Mr. Noel, the Inspector of the Native Militia. The rebels then took possession of the Telegraph Office and of several other buildings, in which they organised a powerful resistance. The arrival of reinforcements composed of French troops made short work of the rebels. The repression was quick and thorough. The various buildings in which the convicts and a few native guards were entrenched were shelled and the native town is practically destroyed.

Up to September 8, 54 corpses of rebels had been counted, and 50 Annamites had surrendered to the French Authorities. The French Colonial troops suffered casualties, six being killed and seven wounded, while the native troops fighting at their side had only 4 dead and 10 wounded.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.



Prices complete in Case with 6 Blades.

\$2.75

See Our Window Display.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO.

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS LATEST MODELS JUST RECEIVED PRICES FROM \$25.00 UP. BASED on Present HIGH EXCHANGE. SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC & CO., LTD. 16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

THE TOP NOTCH.

King George IV Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED. EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS: GANDE PRICE & CO. LTD. WINE MERCHANTS. 4, QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

B.V.D. COAT CUT UNDERVESTS, KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS, UNION SUITS, PYJAMAS.

Nature has created two unfailing agents of coolness to offset summer heat,—wind and wave. The ingenuity of man has evolved the third—B.V.D. Put it on, and you're more comfortable and competent for anything on the day's state from work to play.

MACKINTOSH & CO. LTD. Men's Wear Specialists, 16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 28.

POWELL'S COLLARS Ltd. Stocked in all the leading Shapes and in quarter sizes.

POWELL'S COLLARS MAINTAIN THEIR HIGH-STANDARD

Owing to the continued rise in the exchange we are now selling at PER \$3.75 DOZ.

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS LATEST MODELS JUST RECEIVED PRICES FROM \$25.00 UP. BASED on Present HIGH EXCHANGE. SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC & CO., LTD. 16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

THE TOP NOTCH.

King George IV Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED. EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS: GANDE PRICE & CO. LTD. WINE MERCHANTS. 4, QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS
LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(Subject to Change without notice)

MONTEAGLE ... Sept. 18. EMPRESS OF ASIA ... Nov. 22.

EMPEROR OF ASIA ... Sept. 27. MONTEAGLE ... Nov. 24.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA Oct. 25. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA Dec. 20.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN Nov. 7.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA. EMPRESS OF ASIA.

30,625 tons displacement. Electric Heat in Every Cabin.

Electric Light in Every Berth. One, Two and Three Berth Rooms. Suites with Private Bath, Laundry, Gymnasium and Cafè.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

12,000 tons displacement. Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations. Reduced First Class Fares.

Excellent Table.

"Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific by to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc., apply to:

Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Hong Kong.

J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to:

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,
or to REISS & Co., Canton,
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL No. 1063.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination	Steamers	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira, VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE	Shinba Maru Capt. Higo Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama.	[MON., 8th Oct., at noon.]
	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki	[TUESDAY, 9th Oct.]
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama	Fushimi Maru Capt. Iritawa	[TUES., 25th Oct.]
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser	[TUES., 25th Oct.]
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama	Kaga Maru Capt. Komatsubara	[SATUR., 10th Oct., at 11 a.m.]
KOBE	Nikkō Maru Capt. Takeda	[SUN., 23rd Sept., at 11 a.m.]
Rangoon Maru		[SATURDAY, 8,000 (22nd Sept.)]

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers Tons. Leave Hongkong.

PERSIA MARU 9,000 22nd Sept.

KOREA MARU 18,000 5th Oct.

SIBERIA MARU 18,000 15th Oct.

TENYO MARU 35,000 25th Oct.

NIPPON MARU 11,000 10th Nov.

SHINYO MARU 22,000 23rd Nov.

The R.R. "NIPPON MARU" and R.S. "PERSIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

South America Line.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ,

BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers Tons. Captain Leaving.

ANJO MARU 18,500 [A. E. Hodges... TUES., 18th Sept. at noon.]

KIYO MARU 17,200

SEIGO MARU 14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to:

T. DAICO., Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Java Pacific Line

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Arakan 20th Sept. | S.S. Bintang 17th Nov.

Tjisondari 15th Oct. | Tjikembang 16th Dec.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

NOVEMBER 16, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 218, 220, 222, No. 10.

Agents.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2000.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail.

SHANGHAI	Anhui	16th Sept. at d'light.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Changchow	16th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	18th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	20th Sept. at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	Kueichow	22nd Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	23rd Sept. at d'light.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives
FORWARDING DEPT:
1a, Charter Road.

Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPI.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELEAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

YORK BUILDING, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.THE SUNSHINE BELT.
The most comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" Oct. 10th.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" Nov. 7th.

s.s. "ECUADOR" Dec. 4th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all) single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to: Company's Office in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	\$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer)	12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer	11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Faishan.

SUNDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Faishan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Taishan Tons 2,008. | s.s. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCUSEN TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN".

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to the social facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus quieting many and trouble in having to apply at the Head Police Station for permit.

Fares: Balloon, Single \$3, return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

s.s. SUI TAI."

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. SAINAM 588 Tons, and s.s. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., HOTEL MANDARIN (1st Floor), opposite the Bank of China.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
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NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Japan	Oranje.	J.C.J. L.	15, Sept.
Vancouver via Japan	Monteagle	C.P.O. S.	18, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	J.C.J. L.	20, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Ferrie M.	T. K. K.	22, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Koungin	J.C.J. L.	26, Sept.
Vancouver via Japan	der N.	C.P.O. S.	27, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	E. of Asia	T. K. K.	5, Oct.
Victoria, B.C. & Japan	Korea M.	N. Y. K.	8, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Inab3 M.	P. M. S. S.	10, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Colombia	T. K. K.	15, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Ophir	J.C.J. L.	16, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	15, Oct.
Vancouver via Japan	Ticondari	J.C.J. L.	15, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	24, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	25, Oct.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Russia	C.P.O. S.	25, Oct.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C.P.O. S.	7, Nov.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	7, Nov.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	10, Nov.
China	P. M. S. S.	T. K. K.	16, Nov.
Bintang	J.C.J. L.	T. C. O.	17, Nov.
E. of Asia	C.P.O. S.	T. C. O.	22, Nov.
Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	T. C. O.	23, Nov.
Monteagle	C.P.O. S.	T. C. O.	24, Nov.
Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	T. C. O.	16, Dec.
E. of Russia	C.P.O. S.	T. C. O.	20, Dec.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	15, Sept.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	16, Sept.
Swatow and Bangkok	Changchow	B. & S.	16, Sept.
Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	18, Sept.
Tientsin via Weihaiwei	Chipishing	J. M. Co.	18, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	18, Sept.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	18, Sept.
Koh and Yokohama	Jiabodas	J.C.J. L.	18, Sept.
Shanghai, Koh and Yokohama	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	20, Sept.
Shanghai, Koh and Yokohama	Shantung	B. & S.	10, Sept.
Kobe	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	22, Sept.
Manila	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	22, Sept.
Sandakan	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	22, Sept.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Mausang	J. M. Co.	22, Sept.
Kobe	Kueichow	B. & S.	22, Sept.
Shanghai	Nikkio M.	N. Y. K.	23, Sept.
Shanghai, Koh and Yokohama	Yingchow	B. & S.	23, Sept.
Shanghai, Koh and Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	23, Sept.
Shanghai	Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	10, Oct.
	Tummanee	J.C.J. L.	27, Oct.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
BOILERSOf all Types and Sizes, Repairers, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

GRAVING DOCK.

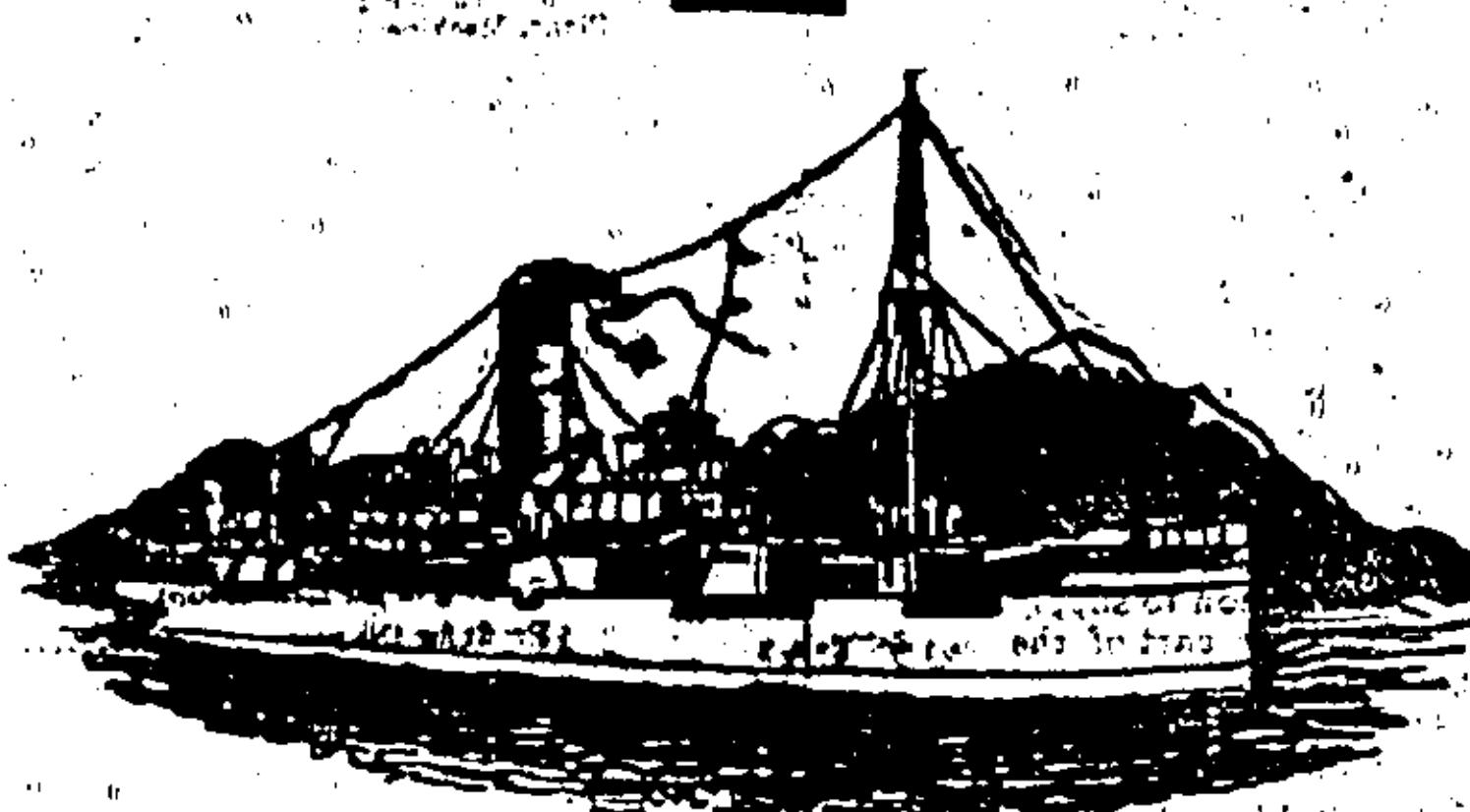
788 X 88 X 34'-6"

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "KAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE

and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.
Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every description.
Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.

Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

A PATRIOTIC CALL.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS

Inviting public subscription for 85,000 shares at par (\$10 each), upon an increase of the Capital of the Company.

REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1916-17.

Report presented to the Shareholders at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting held at the Office of the General Managers, on Wednesday, the 15th August, 1917, at 11.30 o'clock a.m.

The General Managers have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up to 31st May, 1917.

The net profit for the year ended 31st May, 1917, after allowing for interest, Audit's fees and writing off depreciation on Company's

Plant, Machinery, Launches and Stock, is \$15,545.67. This amount together with the undistributed profit brought forward from last year gives a total profit of \$44,744.74 which will give the following results as follows:—To place to Reserve Fund \$10,000.00. To pay a

dividend of \$1.00 per share \$7,000.00. To carry forward to credit of next year's account \$21,535.53.

Dr. C. BERNARD BROWN, Auditor.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31st MAY, 1917.

Dr.	Credit
LIABILITIES.	\$ 141,202 27
SHARE CAPITAL	
Authorized 100,000 shares at \$10 each	\$1,000,000
Issued 7,000 shares at \$10 each	70,000 00
MORTGAGE ACCOUNT	5,000 00
UNDERTH CREDITORS including General Managers	50,733 75
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	
Balance per last account	\$19,545.67
Profit for the year	18,817.93
	37,363 60
ASSETS.	
Machinery, Melting Furnaces, Foundry Plant and Tools including Assesing and Preheating Chambers and other fittings	\$ 83,958.12
Less sold etc.	311.15
Less Depreciation	\$ 83,646.97
\$ 8,227.72	
Additions during the year	\$ 77,419.15
Value of Launches as per last account	4,200.00
Less Depreciation	4,200.00
Office Furniture and Fixtures including valuable drawings as per last account	\$ 81,80
Less Depreciation	718.08
Stock in trade	\$ 27,648.00
Less Depreciation	732.89
Work in Progress	26,855.81
Accounts Receivable	6,000.00
Bank 7,271.54	15,074.83
Cash at Bank and in hand 1 P.Cash 167.54	7,458.10
	81,432.35
	\$ 141,202 27

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st May, 1917.
To Interest Account
450 00
Depreciation on Mach. Plant, Stock, &c.
7,554.61
Writing off old Machinery
19,827 83
By Balance Working Account
28,117 79

I report that I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and have found it to be in accordance therewith. I have reported all the information and explanations I have required. No depreciation has been written off Steel Process Patent Right, which appears in the books at their original cost namely \$21,363.16. Subject to the foregoing observation in my opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given me and as shown by the books of the Company.

C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A., Auditor.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1917.

The Register for application of Shares will be closed on Thursday, 1st November, 1917, at 3 o'clock.

CONSCIENCE AND CONSCRIPTION.

Some Comments from America.

The conscientious objector is "a phenomenon of a transitional stage" that presents to us a new social problem which is already known in England. There is no such thing as a conscientious objector in a nation which has long had universal compulsory military service, and of course there is no possibility of such an offence under a system of voluntary or mercenary armies, says a writer in the Survey (New York), who points out that the conscientious objector appears only when a nation changes from a voluntary to a compulsory system, from an army of paid enlisted soldiers to an army recruited by conscription or selective draft. From one aspect the problem of these conscientious objectors is merely that of any lawbreaker, but, we are told, there is no more serious social question than to discover just penalties for lawbreakers and educational methods for saving potential offenders before the irrevocable act has been committed. Selective draft "does not require all to fight, but it does accept the principle of universal military obligation." Having accepted this principle, the nation cannot allow the exercise of private judgment as to obedience to the national will. We read then:—

"The nation may, however, allow alternative service with great liberality, recognizing that many occupations are of national importance comparable to that of military service itself. Quakers and Seventh-day Adventists may claim exemption under a special clause, but exemption boards are authorised to grant exemption on many grounds, not to classes, but to individuals, and they may appropriately recognise a preference for certain forms of service based upon conscientious scruples, as well as one based upon previous occupation or special skill."

"The loyal citizen who responds with alacrity to the call of the nation is not necessarily the one who first and most eagerly

A LINER'S EXPERIENCE.

Queen Prank of South Pacific.

Whether an island in the South Pacific was swallowed up in a convulsion of nature to which an eruption of a volcano, a tidal wave and earthquake were accompaniments was the mystery brought to a Pacific Coast port last month by officers and passengers of an Oceanic Steamship Company liner. The liner was thrown up on a coral reef by the phenomenon, but escaped serious damage by the skilfulness of her skipper in getting her off immediately.

"I was swept out of my course eight miles in 53 miles" said Captain J. H. Trask speaking to a San Francisco reporter "by some unusual conditions. I have made 53 voyages to the South Seas and never has there been a deviation of more than a mile or so from my reckoning."

"I am certain a volcano on one of the Tonga group of islands must have caused the disturbance, although I was several hundred miles from those islands. The same day, July 9, there was a tidal wave at Pago-Pago, Samoa."

"My ship struck on the south end of Turtle Island, which is 200 miles south of Pago-Pago. The area of disturbance, caused by a volcanic eruption, or whatever it was, must have extended for 1,000 miles."

Some years ago one of the Tongas disappeared under the ocean when a volcano erupted and there was loss of life. Some of the islands are inhabited and some uninhabited.

The liner was to go into drydock for examination as to the damage done to the bow by striking the reef.

serious annoyance. Like other citizens, he owes allegiance to the nation, and it is incumbent on the nation to make that allegiance attractive, whatever sacrifice it may involve; or, in the case of the few who fail utterly in their allegiance, to limit their power for harm by depriving them of every genuine claim of unjust treatment."

"POLICE RESERVE GAZETTE."

The September number of this bright little magazine has just been published, and it can be said that in the quality and variety of its contents it bears a very favourable comparison with preceding numbers. The editor discourses gaily from his chair on several subjects of much interest to the Corps, and also refers to the Competitions which are now an attractive feature of the Gazette. There is more detailed reference to "How the 'Skulleton Story' should have been made," while a new competition, which should be at least as popular as any of its predecessors, is announced. The contributions are in prose and good verse, plus a topical cartoon on Service pay grievances depicting Mr. Lloyd George being interviewed by "Aunt Dorothy"—a personage well-known to readers of the Gazette. The cartoon is ably drawn, and we congratulate Lieutenant Millington upon his portrayal of our worthy Premier. In "St. Brandon's Isle" —a very beautiful poem—we have E.W.H. in serious mood, indicating that the truly poetic and not the merely flippant can appeal to him when he wills. "A Competitor's Trial" by "Sour Grapes" is clever and amusing, as is also Mr. P. G. Wodehouse's verses entitled "The German Professor." There is another instalment of "In the Barber's Chair," which we find as facetious as the first of the series of these Cockney sketches. "Queer Signboards Seen on Patrol," "Aunt Dorothy's Trade Report," "A Policeman's Amusing Experience" and an account of the "First Criminal Court Held in the Colony," also add considerably to the interest and value of the number. There are many other bright features in the Gazette, which we have much pleasure in once again cordially recommending to our readers.

A Happy Choice.
One of the principal avenues of Siagon has been called "Boulevard Kitchener," by decision of the Municipal Council.

TOO ZEALOUS.

Police Reserve Constable Rebuked.

Water dropped from a verandah in Elgin Street, by a small boy, was responsible for a considerable commotion last evening. All would have been well had the youngster first ascertained that nobody was going to receive a shower, but he didn't, and thereby hangs a tale. It so happened that a woman not looking for a bath was caught unawares by the waterfall and she naturally resented being soaked from head to foot. In a few choice words she indicated as much to some people on the top verandah. It is safe to say that they did not

accept her remarks in the right spirit; they even went so far as to deride the unfortunate person, which added insult to injury, so that the stream of words, instead of being checked, became fiercer and steadier. A Police

Reservist, named Ritchie, was passing in plain clothes and he acted in the matter not wisely but too zealously. As a preliminary, he ordered the aggrieved woman to "shut up" and decided to investigate the circumstances up aloft. Unwittingly an old man barreled his path and he was rashly shoved aside by the constable; who, finding a basket containing earthenware utensils inconveniently in his way, kicked them out and smashed them. A burly Chinese, the indomitable owner of them, took exception to this behaviour,

democratically demonstrating his displeasure by grabbing the constable's coat. A hostile crowd gathered and added their quota.

The upshot of the affair was that the policeman, the man who had received a drenching, all wended their way to the station, where the man who had committed the assault was charged. The story

was told to Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning.

After hearing the evidence, his Worship, addressing the constable, said that he had gone beyond his duty. The story of the witness for the defence had been entirely consistent, whereas his tale had not. "I have no doubt," he said, "that you went into the house, but whether you broke the pot I don't know, but although you were perhaps annoyed with the defendant, I do not think that it was your duty to go on as you did. The defendant and witness would be bound over to the magistrate, as I think they might quarrel among themselves, and I don't propose to bind the constable over, as I shall make no order for compensation for the torn coat."

Sergeant Pitt observed that under the regulations the constable, if in plain clothes, should have put his badge on,

PILLAGING.

How the German Army Grows Rich in War Time.

A pamphlet by Mr. Arnold Steinmann-Bucher, entitled "The People's fortune in Germany," published at Stuttgart in 1916, gives significant particulars as to profits that the soldiers of the Kaiser are reaping from the war. We find (page 76) statements made by the head managers of the Dresden post office regarding the sums of money sent into Germany by soldiers at the front. One division of Saxon Reserve forwarded, in September 1914, ten thousand post-office orders amounting to three hundred and ninety one thousand marks, and in October, twenty thousand post-office orders making a total of eight hundred thousand marks. Calculating that a month's pay for a division can scarcely amount to over hundred and fifty, or a hundred and sixty thousand marks, we may conclude that the State shall leave control of private capital or shall itself subdivide the company, the serial transport of imperial mails, the control of passenger traffic by special police, arrangements for customs inspections, landing-stages, and Zeppelin sheds.

According to the Review the company's scheme provides for three main routes, five side routes, eight feeding routes, three cross-routes, and one grand circular route—Mülhouse, Luxembourg, Aix-la-Chapelle, Wilhelmshaven, Kiel, Czernowitz, Brasso, Flim, Trieste, Innsbruck, Zurich, Mülhouse.

The main routes are: (1) Hamburg, Berlin, Vienna; (2) Strasbourg, Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, Mainz, Vienna; and (3) Berlin, Dresden, Prague, and Vienna. After Vienna all three run via Budapest to Constantinople.

The five side routes all ran to Berlin, and the eight feeding routes to various pick-up stations on the main routes. The scheme provides for stopping stations about every 150 miles and an average speed of about 60 miles an hour.

The service will be carried out largely by Zeppelins discharged from military and naval service after the war.

PEACE ZEPPELINS.

A German Dream.

The Tagliche Rundschau published recently the full scheme of the Central European International Aerial Traffic Company as presented to all the Federal States and the Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian Governments. In view of the extreme probability of this scheme being adopted wholly or in part, the Federal Council will at its next meeting discuss a new federal law governing aerial traffic, writes Mr. Charles Tower.

It should be understood that it is not the details of the schemes which are being considered but questions arising from the introduction of serial lines. These include the question whether the State shall leave control of private capital or shall itself subdivide the company, the serial transport of imperial mails, the control of passenger traffic by special police, arrangements for customs inspections, landing-stages, and Zeppelin sheds.

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Sanitary Board.

The agenda for Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board contains only formal business.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1917.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

TROUBLED RUSSIA.

The Situation Still Obscure.
London, September 14.

The situation in Russia is far from clear. M. Kerensky continues to dismiss and appoint Generals and to deal with Cabinet crises. The cause of the latter, it is said, is chiefly the serious food position. Several Ministers have resigned, some of whom were subsequently prevailed upon to remain. Meanwhile nothing is known of General Korniloff's whereabouts. General Alexeieff has been with General Korniloff's Army for two days "arranging terms of surrender." There is no definite news of what is going on outside the Petrograd districts, but the following telegram from General Verkhovsky, the Commander at Moscow, to General Kaledine, the Headman of the Don Cossacks, shows that things are not running smoothly as far as the Cossacks are concerned.—"Cossack elements are proceeding in the Don region at the moment. The enemy is pushing towards Petrograd. I do not know how to interpret this, but if it means that the Cossacks are declaring war on Russia, I warn you that an unauthorised appearance of Cossack troops in the Moscow district will be regarded as a sign of revolt."

BIG ENEMY ATTACK IN THE WEST.

A Fierce Hand-to-Hand Combat.
London, September 14.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says that yesterday's attack north-west of Langemarck was a considerable affair. Unusually heavy artillery firing warned our troops, so that when the Germans came on they met with such an outburst of rifle and machine-gun fire that they wavered. But so dense were the assaulting waves that the attack reached close quarters, resulting in a fierce hand-to-hand combat. Our main line stood firm, and the enemy suffered high losses.

The enemy, who is jumpy, evidently wanted to test the efficiency of the defence along the rising ground between St. Jossé and Langemarck. The manner in which he is constantly moving his artillery suggests uncertainty, and also suggests that the efficiency with which our counter-battery work is carried out with serial aid is rendering it difficult for the enemy gunners to conceal their positions. The ground in the battle zone continues to be bad, despite the drying weather. Non-porous clay holes hold the water indefinitely, and the incessant shell bursts in these little lagoons throw up great fountains which keep the mud liquid.

German Claims.

London, September 14.

A German official wireless message states:—We drove out the enemy from a wood in the sector northward of Langemarck and took numerous English prisoners. We penetrated the French lines to the west of Guignicourt, taking prisoners.

GLORIOUS DEEDS OF THE WAR.

London, September 14.

Further most stirring stories of heroism are contained in the Gazette in announcing the award of eleven new Victoria Crosses and one bar to the Victoria Cross. The recipient of the latter is Captain Noel Chivasse, late of the Medical Corps, who, though severely wounded early in the action whilst carrying a wounded soldier to the dressing station, refused to leave his post and for two days not only continued to perform his duties, but went out repeatedly under heavy fire to search for and attend to wounded. Although practically without food, worn with fatigue and faint with his wounds, he assisted in carrying in a number of badly wounded men over difficult ground with extraordinary energy, his extraordinary energy and inspiring example being instrumental in rescuing many wounded who would otherwise undoubtedly have succumbed. This devoted and gallant officer subsequently died of wounds.

The following is typical of others:—Sergeant Edward Cooper, of the Rifle Corps, with four men rushed, despite heavy fire, towards a concrete blockhouse 250 yards away, from which machine-guns were holding up the advance. A battalion on his left was also causing heavy casualties to his own battalion. He ordered his own men to lie down when a hundred yards distant and to fire at the blockhouse, but, finding the machine-guns not silenced, he rushed straight at them and fired his revolver into an opening in the blockhouse, whereupon the machine-guns ceased fire and the garrison of forty-five, with seven machine-guns, surrendered. This magnificent act of courage undoubtedly saved a possibly serious check to the whole advance and also a great number of lives.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Still Progressing.

London, September 15.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We progressed and made prisoners in the neighbourhood of Winnipeg crossroads to the north-east of St. Julien. The enemy's artillery is active at the Lens sector, and there has been considerable reciprocal artillery firing to the east of Ypres. Despite the weather our aeroplanes dropped eighty bombs on the enemy's billets to the east of Lens and used machine guns on the troops in the open and in the trenches. Three of our aeroplanes are missing.

Enemy Penetrate French Advanced Line.

London, September 15.

A French communiqué states:—On the right bank of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, the Germans attacked positions recently captured to the North of Cauchies Wood, penetrating our advanced line on a front of five hundred metres. Fighting continues.

THE KING AND OUR MAIMED WARRIOR.

London, September 14.

The Press Bureau announces that H. M. the King has issued a message to repatriated soldiers, welcoming them back to the Old Country, for whose honour and safety their duty has been nobly done. His Majesty hopes that the happiness of home life among their friends may heal the wounds and obscure the memories of their sufferings.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P. (R.) state:—

Discipline.

Under the provisions of Section 5 of the Hongkong Police Reserve Ordinance, 1917, the Honourable Captain Superintendent of Police has deputed the D.S.P. (R.) and the undersigned to exercise the powers of punishment by fine or confinement to barracks conferred upon him by Section 3, sub-section 2 thereof.

Standing Orders.

Under the provisions of Section 5 of the above named Ordinance, the Honourable Captain Superintendent of Police has deputed the D.S.P. (R.) to exercise the power conferred by Section 4 thereof of issuing such Departmental Orders as the latter may think fit.

The D.S.P. (R.) hereby issues as Departmental Orders all existing Regulations and standing Orders of the Force. These will in future be referred to under the title "Departmental Orders".

Reports.

On and from Monday, September 17, all Defaulter Reports must be sent to this Office, and not, as hitherto, to the A.S.P. (R.) at Victoria Gaol.

Service Board.

Warning Officers are required to send to this Office, on or before Wednesday, September 19, the following information:—

(a) Number of Crown Sergeants and Constables available for Patrol Duty (including those on leave or medical leave due to expire on or before October 11.)

(b) Number doing duty in each Police District, indicating those detailed for duty by Warning Officers of other Companies or Platoons.

CANTON AFFAIRS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows under date of September 14:—

The Tachan and the Governor of Canton have given instructions to the Ministries of Interior, War and Communications, to establish a postal censorship in Canton. Two delegates have been appointed to take charge in Canton and one delegate each has been sent to Shamian, Kong Moon, Swatow, Hoihow and Pakhoi.

It is learned that a certain important person in Canton has telegraphically requested Tam Yuen-hoi, ex-Tachan of Hunan, to come to Canton to discuss the question of despatching reinforcements to Hunan.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has decided to establish the Generalissimo's office in the building of Canton Cement Works. A battalion of bodyguards has been ordered to station itself there.

Mr. Tang Shao-ji has not yet accepted the position of Finance Minister in the Military Government. Dr. Sun is very anxious to persuade him to take the post.

Chang Hoi-ku, the Divisional Commander of Yunnan troops, has declared that since the Military Government has been established he can only obey orders from the Generalissimo.

It is reported that General Lak Wing-ting proposes to issue \$1,500,000 of internal Military bonds for military expenses in Kwongtung.

Second-Lieut. Flood.
News has been received in Shanghai to the effect that 2nd-Lieutenant S. J. Flood, of the Loyal North Lancastrians, was wounded at Messines Ridge on the 9th June. He is now progressing favourably in a Liverpool Hospital. 2nd-Lieutenant Flood, who is a Shanghai boy, was in the employ of the Standard Oil Company before leaving there about two years ago.

GREEK KING'S FALL.

The Entente Policy Examined.

In an article to the *Daily Telegraph*, Dr. E. J. Dillon says:—

King Constantine, the Prussian Field-Marshal, making a hurried bow to the world audience before which he so long played a difficult part with rare ability and acknowledged success, has suddenly made his exit uttering a cheery ad revoir. For he confidently expects to return in triumph to his admiring subjects as soon as the curtain has fallen on the last act of the drama, and it would be rash to dismiss his anticipation with an unbelieving smile—for other and more startling forecasts of his came true, despite the assurances of his adversaries that they were but childish bluff. And for his return to the throne he has taken due precautions. Over and over again we were informed that the bulk of the Greeks were with Venizelos, and would not long delay their waterman's resumption of power, this time as President of a Hellenic Republic. But the Allies, whose interest it would have been to see this change effected, laboured hard and successfully to thwart the efforts of those who were striving to bring it about, and in the end they saw themselves compelled to incur the odium of direct and deep-ranging intervention in the domestic affairs of Greece. And through the intermediary of their High Commissioner, M. Jonnard, France and Britain have to-day made an appreciable move in the direction of undoing the work which for nearly three years they had been carrying on at a considerable sacrifice of blood and money and self-respect. Since the days when they proclaimed their determination to sweep all interferences in Greece's domestic affairs they have moved with the swiftly moving events. Their original policy of non-intervention supplied all three Governments with the basis of that perfect harmony which they assured their peoples prevailed among them. They agreed, on the one hand, to do nothing to frustrate King Tino's Germanophil strivings, and on the other hand to forbid Venizelos, because he was their friend, to dought that might baffle or check those designs.

And now the second act has closed as the first opened, with half measures of self-defence and whole-hearted confidence in their efficacy. In truth, the relations of the Allied countries towards Greece might be characterised as a tragedy of errors on the one side and a comedy of effective side-thrusts on the other. For undisposed reasons Allied diplomacy systematically furthered those strivings of Tino which were instigated by Berlin, and Tino in turn cordially co-operated with Allied diplomacy for the same purpose. The inspired Press was thus able periodically to assert with truth that a perfect agreement existed between King Constantine's Ministers and the Governments of the Entente. They might have added, "and the Central Powers." Meanwhile, the Censor's heavy hand throttled all who protested against a policy that was obviously prolonging the war and multiplying its victims. Velleities of opposition to that policy were ruthlessly suppressed everywhere. For the one point on which there was a touching, if tacit, agreement among belligerents of both camps was the necessity of maintaining the Kaiser's brother-in-law on the throne of Greece and of avoiding everything that might wound his susceptibilities. And it is only in the thirty-fifth month of the war, with the utmost reluctance, after strong opposition, protracted negotiations, animated debates, and informal compromises, that the Governments of the Allied peoples have modified their tactics, run counter to their own resolutions, separated Constantine from his subjects, and deprived his heir and successor of his rights. There must have been very powerful motives for waiting so long before doing ought to further our interests, asserting our rights, fulfilling our duties. But they

cannot, we are told, be made known, or even hinted at. If M. Jonnard, or anybody else, had been sent as High Commissioner he could have removed the primary cause of all our failures in Greece, and this at an early phase of the struggle would have saved the lives of many brave men. The reasons which our Governments now plead for their tardy intervention to-day could with equal truth and greater force have been adduced in time to rescue the Serbs, to paralyse the Bulgars, to save the Roumanians, and to help us to victory in the Balkans. Germany moved every lever to prevent that victory, but was powerless to achieve her object without our own help. And that help was accorded methodically and praiseworthy, on grounds which we may not learn to-day.

No adequate explanation of this sudden change of tactics has been issued or hinted; nor indeed could it be expected. For nothing calculated to weaken respect for public authority can be permitted by a Government animated by the spirit of self-preservation. The French Government, who are naturally less reticent than our own, have just made a statement on the subject, through their spokesman, M. Ribot. The French Premier lays stress on the moral obligation imposed by the Treaty of 1864 on France, Britain, and Russia to safeguard the Constitutional régime in Greece, and on the respect cherished by the Governments of these States for that moral obligation. He next declares that France and Britain are absolutely agreed that the Constitutional principle has been violated by King Constantine, who cannot, therefore, be entrusted with the duty of applying this principle again.

Against this thesis there is nothing to be urged, but much may be said about the timeliness and thoroughness of its application. At the Conference of the year 1864 the Protecting Powers had bequeathed a Constitution on the Greek nation, guaranteed its observance, and laid it down that

"Greece, under the Sovereignty of the Prince of Denmark, and the guarantee of the three Courts, forms a monarchical, independent, and Constitutional State." Farther, the cession by Great Britain of the islands of Corfu, Cipronia, Zante, Crete, Santa Maura, and Paseo carried with it as an implied condition the maintenance of the Constitutional régime, under the supervision of the three Protecting Powers. It followed from that arrangement that these States may legitimately land troops in Greece for the purpose of protecting its integrity against Turkey or Turkey's allies, and that it was their right, and might become their duty, to enforce respect for the Constitution, should it be violated by a whimsical, autocratic, or misguided monarch like the German Prince Otto, whose arbitrary misrule provoked a revolution in Athens and warranted his deposition and banishment. Such were the arms ready for use in the arsenal of the Allies, and King Constantine supplied their Governments with the strongest motives for employing them. But they shrank from coercion and everything that smacked of coercion. And some of their diplomats were obsequious incarnate. Greeks, they argued, has a perfect right to determine her own policy, and it would ill-serve the Powers that guaranteed these rights to violate them.

This doctrine of self-denial, however, was misinterpreted and abused by the Greeks, accustomed to despise weakness and to reverence strength. And the King was one of the first to misconstrue it. When a certain Minister remarked to him one day that if he turned against the Protecting States, these, when victorious, would inflict a tremendous penalty on the entire Hellenic nation. "Not so," cried Constantine. "France and England, who respect principles and honour traditions, will never deal harshly by my people. As it was in the past, so it will be in the future. But the Germans would not hesitate a moment to pulverise us if it were against them that we turned. And that changes the situation considerably." This reasoning was unanswerable. Magnanimity, or, say, rather, Quixotic generosity, for the acts which are its corollaries,

characterised the attitude of the Entente Powers towards all the smaller neutral States—at the outset. The beau geste was in vogue everywhere. And the bulk of the Greek people, who abhor war and dread reprisals, were not slow to profit by it. They decided that their country would remain neutral and conciliate the Teutons, whom the King, loved and the General Staff worshipped. The army, or, rather, its Teuton-trained chiefs, favoured the Germans, and would fain take an active part in the campaign on the Kaiser's side. And the King, whose interest was absorbed and rewarded by the brilliant strategy of the Berlin General Staff, would have been delighted to realise their wishes, but the circumstances were so long unfavourable that the Kaiser dismanned him from undertaking anything rash, and induced him to substitute wiles for arms and subtlety for violence, with the results from which we are still suffering. Firm faith in the final triumph of German arms sustained Constantine in the difficult, wearisome, and somewhat humiliating task in which he was engaged, and even now that our Press is calling out to him to believe and tremble, his faith is still unshaken. Hence he did not abdicate; he merely quitted his country for a time.

The narrative of Tino's deeds and misdeeds since the campaign began would make interesting reading. How he outwitted Entente diplomacy time after time and obliged it to put him on the back after each of its humiliating reverses reminds one of some of the fabulous feats of Ruyard the Fox. It is a marvellous tale. But perfect unanimity marks the desire of the Allied Governments that the hidden hand—for there have been more than one—that shielded Constantine from the punishment he incurred shall remain hidden. For it would, we are told, be against public interest and edification to reveal it. And there is no reason to doubt this assurance of the Government.

It would serve no useful purpose to pass in review the various acts deemed treasonable by the average man in Tino's dealings with the various Cabinets, which served as a screen for his German advisers. For Gounaris, Skaladi, Lambros, Zimis, and Tzitzikas, together with their Ministerial colleagues, were out screens behind which the Kaiser and Bethmann Hollweg proponed their advice and criticised the mode in which it was executed. But Entente Ministers had motives too grave to be reviled to a carious public for taking no notice of these "eccentricities" of his Hellenic Majesty, who, it was assumed, could do no wrong. Indeed, the only visible and tangible wrong perpetrated during these critical years had its origin in those restless spirits who found fault with Tino and his protectors, and had to be repressed by patriotic censors. I remember one of my own, many delinquencies in this matter which was promptly dealt with by a vigilant and energetic Censor. In some article of mine I had made bold to tell the story of how Constantine had served as a go-between for his Imperial brother-in-law, and endeavoured to seduce the Serbian Staff, and Government from its connection with the Entente, and to get them to make a separate peace. As it chanced the King made these overtures at a moment when his relatives with the Allied Powers were being described as "anxiously cordial," so that it was obviously against public interest that his "treachery" should become known to the nations against which it was directed. And they have lived in blissful ignorance of it to this day. What the general public fails to grasp is the pith and essence of Entente policy during the thirty-five months of the war, for if critics once understood that, they would soon put every separate act and incident in its appropriate setting. The three protectresses of Greece became protectresses of Constantine, who impersonated Greece; and they devoted all their care, and solicitude, to his well-being. If we assimilate that cardinal fact and approve it, we shall cease to blame Entente statesmanship for the acts which are its corollaries.

A tacit agreement among belligerents of both camps was the necessity of maintaining the Kaiser's brother-in-law on the throne of Greece and of avoiding everything that might wound his susceptibilities. And it is only in the thirty-fifth month of the war, with the utmost reluctance, after strong opposition, protracted negotiations, animated debates, and informal compromises, that the Governments of the Allied peoples have modified their tactics, run counter to their own resolutions, separated Constantine from his subjects, and deprived his heir and successor of his rights. There must have been very powerful motives for waiting so long before doing ought to further our interests, asserting our rights, fulfilling our duties. But they

FOR GOLFERS.

Some Fine Shots Recalled.

Below we give the last of the series of golfing articles contributed to the *New York Evening Post* by Harry Verdon:—

There are some shots that live in the memory. They present themselves to every grade of the golfin community. It happens at times that the long-handicap player: amazes his audience by his skill and accuracy, and it is not quite so good as the tour de force of a champion, the joy that it gives to its extant in complete.

What I would suggest is that, when the golfer wins this kind of exhilaration, he should reflect for a few moments on the subject of the stance, the swing, and other details which contributed to the making of the shot. Very likely he will be able to recall that he swung the club a trifle more easily and less snobbishly than usual, his weight was forward at the instant of impact, or some other point that will stand out as a lesson learned.

Too often he is apt to go forward exultingly instead of thoughtfully. Be it quite justified in permitting himself a glow of triumph, and he would be a peculiarly cold-blooded individual who could suppress it, but he is remiss when the first flush past—he fails to try and learn something from it. The clever inventor rejoices exceedingly when the inspiration comes that achieves the end for which he has long been working, but he does not profit much unless he remembers how he has brought his efforts to a successful issue. The last four holes in something under par to finish level. He knew it, and here apparently was a stroke irretrievably lost. He recovered by laying a massive shot practically dead, although he had to play it over a big yawning bunker, and I am sure that there was never a finer effort in a critical situation. It was the shot which enabled him to gain that championship.

Out of Bunker Shots.

I suppose that bunkers offer the best opportunities for strokes of the theatrical kind because there is always a certain measure of sympathy for the person who is in trouble and a consequent heightening of the thrill of admiration among spectators when he recovers brilliantly.

One of the best shots I ever saw played from a bunker was by Braid in the British open championship of St. Andrews in 1910. At the seventeenth—the dreaded "Road" hole—in the third round he was in the bunker to the left of the putting green, which was as keen as a sheet of ice. He was only five or six yards from the pine, and almost any other golfer would have been so impressed by the proximity of the hole as to depend upon a moderately gentle swing in order to dislodge the ball. In fact, that way of getting out would almost assuredly have resulted in the ball skating across the green and on to the road, whence in all probability it would have skidded back into the bunker from the next shot. Some men were going to and fro like this time after time. What Braid did was to hit with all his might—and he is an exceptionally powerful man—about five inches behind the ball. The latter just missed the force of the terrific explosion of sand and roses slippishly out of the hazard to drop by the hole-side.

That is a nice shot to know how to accomplish. It has a wonderful fascination, and it is not extraordinarily difficult, so long as you possess the gift of being able to put "out" on to a ball. Of precisely this nature were two strokes that I include among the best six shots I have ever played. One was made at St. Albans, in Bedfordshire, in a match against Braid, and the other on my home course at Totteridge in a contest with Edward Bay. In each case the circumstances were the same.

If it had been possible to approach the green in a direct line, a mid-iron would have obtained the distance easily, but the ball had to travel by a route so circuitous that a brassie became necessary. And, indeed, a wooden club with a little lost on it is the easiest with which to accomplish such a stroke. It gets a better grip of the ball than any iron can do.

The Stance for a "Cut."

Brassie Shot.

A good golfer could safely back himself to play the shot successfully nearly every time if he really had to do it. The first necessity is to stand very open and well behind the ball. In the ordinary way, we have this object in front of the body at a point more or less between the feet. For a whole-hearted early slice which will send the ball out to the line, we want to stand so that

it is opposite the toes of the left foot, with the right foot advanced sufficiently to turn the player's body towards the left. There should be flexibility in all the muscles, and most of all in the muscles that control the grip. A tight hold of the club is fatal to the stroke, the hit must be made with the slack grip which will draw the face of the brassie across the ball at the impact instead of merely jabbing at it. When I play the stroke, I very nearly let go of the club as I hit. The grip may not be quite so loose as that, but certainly that is how it seems. At any rate if you hold firmly, the ball will travel straight all the way, which is not what you have set out to make it do.

There are many sorts of great shots, their value sometimes depending on circumstance. One of the best I remember was accomplished by Mr. Francis Guillet when he was engaged in a neck-or-nothing struggle to tie for \$500 a side at North Berwick. It was a truly splendid effort, because only a left-handed shot was possible to him. He was on the beach, among rocks and sand, near the seventeenth hole, about eight yards from the hole, and then ran down his putt for half. Park always used to carry a left-handed club in case of emergencies, and it served him very well on this occasion.

The "Hole in One" Shot.

I do not know whether holes done in one stroke qualify for inclusion in a chapter dealing with notable shots. One of the best I remember was accomplished by Mr. Francis Guillet when he was engaged in a neck-or-nothing struggle to tie for the United States open championship at Brockline, Mass., in 1913—the event which he won so worthily. Before the re-play in which he beat Ray and me, it looked fairly long odds against his tiring, especially when at the sixteenth hole he hit a thoroughly bad second shot right off the socket of his iron. He had to do the last four holes in something under par to finish level. He knew it, and here apparently was a stroke irretrievably lost. He recovered by laying a massive shot practically dead, although he had to play it over a big yawning bunker, and I am sure that there was never a finer effort in a critical situation. It was the shot which enabled him to gain that championship.

Out of Bunker Shots.

I suppose that bunkers offer the best opportunities for strokes of the theatrical kind because there is always a certain measure of sympathy for the person who is in trouble and a consequent heightening of the thrill of admiration among spectators when he recovers brilliantly.

One of the best shots I ever saw played from a bunker was by Braid in the British open championship of St. Andrews in 1910. At the seventeenth—the dreaded "Road" hole—in the third round he was in the bunker to the left of the putting green, which was as keen as a sheet of ice. He was only five or six yards from the pine, and almost any other golfer would have been so impressed by the proximity of the hole as to depend upon a moderately gentle swing in order to dislodge the ball. In fact, that way of getting out would almost assuredly have resulted in the ball skating across the green and on to the road, whence in all probability it would have skidded back into the bunker from the next shot. Some men were going to and fro like this time after time. What Braid did was to hit with all his might—and he is an exceptionally powerful man—about five inches behind the ball. The latter just missed the force of the terrific explosion of sand and roses slippishly out of the hazard to drop by the hole-side.

I hope, at any rate, that a hole in one will never again cause so much disappointment as ensued at Newquay a few years ago, when Taylor and I were playing there. Before starting the match we practised for a few holes and Taylor did the eighteenth in one. Some hundreds of local people who had turned up were on the point of going home bored almost to death when this occurred. They decided to stay on and see the match. Their remarks at the finish, when neither of us had accomplished another one, constituted the last word in displeasure. "I thought at any rate we should see them do half a dozen more 1's," said an aggrieved individual who voiced the feelings of the majority. "Fancy spending all day looking at them taking 3's and 4's." It is sometimes very hard for the professionals to give satisfaction.

A Very Fine Bunker Shot.

Another very fine bunker shot that I recall was one made by George Duncan when he beat Braid in the final of the News of the World tournament at Walton Heath a few years ago. It finished the match in his favour, and a more thrilling way of effecting that purpose nobody could desire. He was bunkered about 120 yards short of the sixteenth hole. The ball was lying cleanly in the sand, and, taking his spoon, he hit a beautiful shot on to the green.

U. S. Naval Officers Entertained.

A very successful dance, which I attended by Admiral Knight, of the U. S. Navy, and his staff, was held at the American Country Club in French Town, Shanghai, last week. The attendance numbered nearly a hundred, and all present had a thoroughly enjoyable evening. The popular U. S. Admiral, who first came to Shanghai 40 years ago, was also entertained at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

Steamer's Backwash Causes Fatality.

An extraordinary accident occurred recently at Abercromby's Jetty, Aberdeen, Scotland. The backwash from a steamer entering the harbour broke over the jetty and swept 15 men and boys, most of whom were fishing, into the channel. The accident occurred near the pilots' house, and five of the men and boys, two of whom were children, were drowned. His body was recovered by grubbing. The cause is for your own boys. Your Premier has publicly stated that the legislation is doing wonderfully good work, and is in urgent need of funds. The War Council has given the fund a start on the part of some of our sailors, who are bringing their wives and families along well over the water.

£5,000 IN FIVE DAYS.

War Effort in New South Wales.

New South Wales, since the war began three years ago, has raised three million pounds towards patriotic funds. Within the last three months, says a recent issue of the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, the State has raised £300,000, of which £150,000 was given to the Y.M.C.A., while the France's Day Fund will probably run into the other £150,000. New South Wales now aims at raising £5,000 within five days. The object is the London Anzac Club and Boffet, a club open to every man wearing the uniform of the Australian Imperial Force, without nomination, without entrance fee, and if he so desires, without charge of any kind for services rendered.

Every returned soldier has something good to say of the London Anzac Club. Lads in the trenches, in anticipation of returning, make appointments there, and to-morrow is their headquarters driving the all too brief holiday. It was started by Australian women resident in London, and its popularity was ensured from the start. So much so that the committee was induced to extend its operations by adding billiard rooms, dining rooms, and a buffet. The Anzac who has sent his last peruvia is seen in London, and is awaiting for the last day of his leave, has only to drop in at the club and receive the best of everything that is going without being asked to pay one penny. Mr. Hallinan in a cable the other day, stated that the London Anzac Club was the only place, outside the barracks, where the Australian soldier could get his food without payment.

Naturally a business of this sort can only be conducted by a steady supply of contributions. The Australians themselves, while they have the money, invariably drop a shilling or two into the box, realising that any day they may want a free lunch or dinner. Owing to the extension of its activities, the Anzac Club a few months ago ran into debt, and there was an immediate prospect of having to put up the shutters and close the premises. Miss Ada Reeve, who had already shown her practical sympathy by actively entertaining Australian soldiers in London, determined that if possible the Anzac Club must be kept as a going concern. In the course of four weeks she raised over £5,000 in Melbourne, and during her Sydney season she has instituted an appeal to the people of New South Wales to provide sufficient funds to keep the Anzac Club going for another year. Roughly, it costs between £4,000 and £5,000 annually to keep the club going, but there is any amount of room for extending its activities if money is available. So far, Miss Ada Reeve has succeeded in raising £1,500 in Sydney. At the Press Club, Miss Ada Reeve proudly showed a black half-moon bruise upon her breast. "I have been under fire for the Anzacs," she said. "I got this bruise from a penny thrown on the Tivoli stage. A half-sovereign would not have made nearly so big a bruise, and I admit I would prefer to be pelted with cheques through the post rather than pennies on the stage. However, every little helps, and I want to emphasise the fact that every penny contributed goes direct to the fund; not one penny is spent in expense. Just at present every battalion worker is busy packing Christmas comforts for the troops. Might I suggest to them that one of the greatest comforts to the lonely Australian soldier in London is the Anzac Club and Boffet. If that can be kept going until twelve months after the war, when we may expect all the Australian soldiers to have returned, it will carry comfort of a practical kind to many an Australian soldier.

"The cause is for your own boys. Your Premier has publicly stated that the legislation is doing wonderfully good work, and is in urgent need of funds. The War Council has given the fund a start on the part of some of our sailors, who are bringing their wives and families along well over the water.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

CAN

Supply Suitable Provisions for your

TABLE.

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.

A SPECIALITY

for

SHIPPERS AND SHIPPING.

WE PUT UP

CORNED BEEF AND PORK

IN KEGS OR CASKS

FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

(SELLERS: SA.—SALE; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.)

To-day's Close	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Paid Up	Highest	Lowest	1916/7. 1916/7.	Last Dividend and Date
	Banks.						
n. \$560	H.K. & Shai Banking Corp.	120,000 \$125 all	845 Sept.	785 May	\$20 560	{ Interim div. of £2. 3/- Subject Income Tax at Exch. 2/6/- (£17.06) Paid on 13/8/17.	
n. \$320	Marine Insurances.	10,000 \$250 50	427 Sept.	340 Jan.	426 320	{ Final of 4/- making \$25. a/c 1915, and interim of \$18 a/c 1916.	
n. t.110	Canton Ins. Office, Ld.	10,000 £15 £5	180 April	145 Jan.	180 100	{ Final Div. of 15% making 27% for year ending 30/6/16.	
s. \$780	North China Ins. Co., Ld.	15,438 \$250 100	972 Aug.	760 Jan.	1005 780	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$60.00 for 1915. Int. of \$30 for 1916 Paid 26/4/17.	
next 73 \$190	Union Ins. St. of Cton, Ld.	12,000 \$100 60	280 Dec.	200 Jan.	300 190	{ Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim of \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.	
n. b. \$130	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ld.	12,000 \$100 60	280 Dec.	200 Jan.	300 190	{ Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim of \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.	
b. \$290	Fire Insurances.	20,000 \$100 20	163 Aug.	127 April	168 130	\$7 & \$2 bonus 1916. Paid 26/4/17.	
b. \$290	China Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	8,000 \$250 50	420 Sept.	385 Jan.	420 290	\$27 for 1915. Paid 29/3/17.	
b. \$81	H.K. & W.D. Co., Ld.	20,000 \$30 all	104 Dec.	281 Mar.	137 80	Int. Div. of \$5.00. Paid 4/4/17.	
n. \$173	Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	60,000 \$15 all	234 May	19 Dec.	24 17	\$1.25 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 13/3/17.	
n. \$89	Indo-China (Combined Steam Navigation Co., Ld.)	60,000 4/- all	172 Dec.	62/4 Jan.	190 124	{ Final of 3/- on Pref. and Deferred Shares exch. 2/4/- Paid 10/5/17. making 6% on Pref. & 50% for Defrd. a/c 1916.	
n. \$35	Preferred	60,000 4/- all	117 Dec.	80 Dec.	142 89	{ Final of 5/- for 1916 (Coupon 28). Paid 14/7/17.	
n. 102/6	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ld.	3,797,619 £1 all	94/6 June	75/ Jan.	120/- 86/6	{ \$1.50 Div. and 30 cents bonus for year ending 30/4/17. Paid 30/5/17.	
s. \$29	Star Ferry Company, Ld.	40,000 \$10 all	391 Oct.	23 July	41 28	{ \$1.2 for 1916. Paid 31/3/17.	
n. \$92	Petroleum.	20,000 \$100 all	134 Sept.	80 Jan.	146 90	\$12 for 1916. Paid 31/3/17.	
s. \$29	Malabon S. Refining Co., Ld.	14,000 P.50 all	—	41	29	\$5 for 1916. Paid 15/2/17.	
b. 40/-	Mining.	1,000,000 £1 all	35/- April	30/- Dec.	40/- 36/-	{ Interim Div. of 1/- for year end. 30/6/17. Paid 15/5/17. (Coupon 9).	
n. \$2.50	Gailan Mining Admin. Ld.	200,000 £1 all	4.40 Mar.	2.40 Jan.	3.35 1.70	{ 1/2 for 1909	
n. 28/-	Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ld.	200,000 £1 all	4.40 Mar.	2.40 Jan.	3.35 1.70	{ 1/2- 2nd interim making 2/- for a/c 1917. paid 7/7/17.	
n. 32/-	Tronch Mines Ltd.	160,000 £1 all	25/- Dec.	32/6 Mar.	42/6 25/6	{ Final of 4/- making 5/- for a/c year ending 12/11/15 paid July 1916 G. \$0.50 interim for 5 year 1917.	
b. 28/-	Ural Caspiane	796,666 £1 all	43/- April	25/- Jan.	38/9 25/-	{ G. \$0.50 interim for 5 year 1917. Div. of \$4 & Bonus \$2 for 1916. Paid 2/2/17. (Interim Div. \$2. for year 30/6/17. Payable 8/10/17. Tls. 2 for year ending 30/4/17. Paid 28/7/17. Tls. 5 for 1916. Paid 12/3/17.	
n. 473	Oriental Con. Min. Co. Ltd.	429,390 G. \$10 all	—	—	—	{ \$3 for 16 year ending 30/6/17. Paid 1/9/17.	
b. \$1104	Docks Wharves Godowns & C. & G. Co., Ld.	60,000 \$50 all	82 Oct.	65 April	90 67	{ Interim Div. of \$3 for 1916. Paid 2/2/17.	
n. t. 76	H.K. & W.D. Co., Ld.	60,000 \$50 all	90 Oct.	56 Mar.	135 78	{ Interim Div. \$2 for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 28/7/17.	
n. t. 67	Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld.	55,000 £100 all	63/2 Sept.	49 July	55 59	{ Tls. 5 for 1916. Paid 12/3/17.	
n. t. 67	H.K. & H'kew W. Co., Ld.	36,000 £100 all	100 Dec.	80 April	93 67	{ \$3 for 16 year ending 30/6/17. Paid 1/9/17.	
n. t. 94	Land, Hotels and Buildings.	20,000 \$50 all	124 Feb.	108 Dec.	118 94	{ Interim Div. of \$3 for 1916. Paid 26/7/17.	
n. t. 88	H.Kong Hotel Co., Ld.	50,000 £100 all	114 Jan.	103 Dec.	105/4 85	{ 50 cents for 1916. Paid 12/2/17.	
n. t. 55.90	H'phrey Estate & F. Co. Ltd.	150,000 \$10 all	73/4 Jan.	6 July	7.10 5.90	{ \$2 for 1916. Paid 10/2/17.	
n. t. 33	K'loon Land & B'ng Co., Ld.	6,000 \$50 30	44 Jan.	40 Sept.	38 33	{ Interim Div. of 5% making 1 for 1917. Paid 27/8/17.	
n. t. 74	Shanghai Lands	75,000 £50 all	57 Mar.	107 Dec.	107 74	{ Interim Div. of \$1 making for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 26/7/17.	
b. t. 78	West Point Building Co., Ld.	12,500 \$50 all	68/4 Mar.	77 Dec.	90 69	{ Interim Div. of \$1 making for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 26/7/17.	
n. t. 490	H'kong Central Estates.	1,000 \$100 all	103 Dec.	99 Jan.	103 90	{ \$1.00 for year ending 30/11/16. Tls. 9.00 for year ending 30/11/16.	
n. t. 160	Cotton Mills.	20,000 £50 all	150 July	117 Jan.	167 130	{ Tls. 9.00 for year ending 30/11/16.	
b. t. 14	Two Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	21,000 £10 all	163 July	121 Feb.	163 113	{ Tls. 12 for 1913. Paid 13.2/14.	
t. 65	Kung Yik	21,000 £100 all	90/6 Sept.	12 Jan.	81 63	{ Malakoff have declared an interest of 15 per cent as compared with 10 per cent of last year.	
b. t. 121	Louo Kung Mow	21,000 £100 all	60 May	77 Jan.	136 81	{ Tls. 6 for 1913. Paid 26/3/14.	
n. t. 36	Hanchai Cottons	20,000 £50 all	—	—	—	{ 17% p/c for 14 Months ending Dec. 1915.	
n. t. 495	Oriental Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	175,000 £5 all	64 Oct.	64 Dec.	61 49	{ 60 cents for 1916. Paid 18/5/17.	
n. t. 61	Yangtzeopous	175,000 £5 all	—	—	—	{ 1/2 for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 28/4/17.	
n. t. 450	Miscellaneous.	60,000 \$12 all	111 Apr.	93 May	10.35 6.50	{ 70 cts. for 1916. Paid 23/2/17.	
n. t. 450	China Forno Company, Ld.	60,000 \$12 all	3.65 Mar.	4.85 Oct.	4.80 4.80	{ \$3 for year ending 31/7/16 paid 31/10/16.	
n. t. 77	China Light Power Co. Ld.	50,000 \$1 all	—	—	—	{ 80 cts. for 1916. Paid 27/3/17.	
n. t. 223	Do. (Spec. shares)	125,000 \$10 all	71 Jan.	10.15 Oct.	10.10 7.50	{ 80 cts. for 1916. Paid 23/2/17.	
n. t. 47	China Prot. L. & M. Co. Ltd.	60,000 7/- 6/-	35 Jan.	29 Dec.	41 23	{ 80 cts. for 1916. Paid 27/3/17.	
n. t. 48	Dairy Farm Company, Ld.	400,000 £7.50 all	11.20 Oct.	5.20 Jan.	12.10 7.00	{ 80 cts. for 2/4/17. Paid 9/5/17.	
n. t. 449	Green Island Cement Co. Ltd.	60,000 £10 all	45 Oct.	36/2 Feb.	55 43	{ Int. Div. \$2 for year 1917. Paid 21/8/17.	
n. t. 268	Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.	6,000 \$26 all	190 Dec.	183 Oct.	190 149	{ Interim Div. \$1 for 1917. Paid 24/8/17.	
n. t. 550	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ld.	60,000 \$10 all	34/2 Dec.	25 Jan.	41 26	{ Int. Div. 9% at 2/6/17-85 Cents. Paid 15/8/17.	
n. t. 14	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	325,000 5/- all	6 Oct.	5 Apr.	7.50 5.74	{ Tls. 1 for 1913. Paid 28/4/17.	
n. t. 14	Langkats	250,000 G. \$10 all	43/2 May	35 Mar.	40 13	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30/4/17. Paid 6/5/17.	
n. t. 49	Peak Tramway Co., Ld. (Old) (New)	24,000 \$10 all	103/2 Mar.	9.30 June	10.25 9	{ 70 cts. for 1916. Paid 29/5/17.	
n. t. 49	Do.	6,000 \$10 £1	1.00 Mar.	90 cts. Aug.	1.00 90 cts.	{ 70 cts. for 1916. Paid 29/5/17.	
n. t. 3	Steam Laundry Co., Ld.	20,000 \$5 all	4.25 Jan.	3 June	3.80 3.00	{ \$1.25 per share for year ending 31/12/16. Paid 3/2/17.	
n. t. 13	Union Water-boat Co., Ld.	27,723 \$7 all	18 Jan.	16 Dec.	17 13	{ 70 cts. for 1916. Paid 29/5/17.	
n. t. 6	Watson and Co., Ld.	90,000 \$10 all	7.10 Mar.	6.50 Oct.	7.70 6	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts on new shares for year ending 30/6/14.	
n. t. 650	William Powell, Limited	\$1,000 \$7 all	6.90 Aug.	6 Dec.	74 512	{ \$2 for 1916.	
n. t. 229	S. C. Morning Post	6,000 \$26 all	28 Aug.	29	28	{ \$2 for year end. 31/5/17 Paid 15/8/17.	
n. t. 10	H'kong Steel Foundry Co. Ld.	7,608 \$10 all	28	28	28	{ \$2 for year end. 31/5/17 Paid 15/8/17.	

BENJAMIN & POTTS. Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker.

CORRECTED TO NOON, SEPT. 14, 1917.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their share report, dated Friday, the 14th of September, 1917, state:—There has been very little business done in the local market since our last report of the 7th instant, and rates are in most cases nominal. Exchange has further advanced and this has been the main cause of the all round dullness, investment stocks being chiefly affected. The Shanghai market has likewise suffered from the high exchange and keeps very depressed. The Singapore rubber share market keeps steady. The following are to-day's cabled quotations:—M'land F. \$4,75. K'mpas \$8.45. Ayer Panas \$12. Kadah \$3.90. Alcr Gajah \$4.35. Badah \$13.50. T'pah \$22.25. Cawukur Se danga \$9.50. Ajer Micks. \$2.75. BANKS.—Owing to the higher exchange, Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have weakened to a selling rate of \$560, after sales at \$565 and \$560.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCES.—We have no business to report under this heading. There are buyers of Non-kong Fires at the reduced rate of \$290. Unions are offered at \$780, whilst Cantons at \$320, North Chinas at \$110, Yangtze at Shanghai \$100.

SHIPPING.—Prices in most cases remain nominal and unchanged, as follows:—Doulgas at \$81; Honkong, Canton & Macao \$17. Deferred Indo-Chinese at \$89 and Preferred Indo Chinese at \$35. Shell Transports come through from London weaker at 102/6. "Star" Ferries have sellers at \$20.

REFINERIES.—

The THREE CASTLES
Virginia Cigarettes
The Cigarette with the Pedigree!

Master Ralph Layne

Merchant of London, Governor of Virginia 1586, is credited with the introduction of Tobacco into England. He sailed with Sir Richard Grenville in April 1585 and returned with his company under Sir Francis Drake in 1586. Master Layne did not guess he was taking home so fair a plant that doth as needful stand as heaven or fire or air or sea or land; as moon or stars that rule the gloomy night or sacred friendship or the sunny light! And yet, who lives with these "Three Castles" Cigarettes shall have his needs fulfilled till he could say "For thy sake Three Castles I would do anything but die!"

There's no sweeter tobacco comes from Virginia and no better brand than the "THREE CASTLES" W.H. Wills, The Virginians.

W.D. & H.O.WILLS.
BRISTOL & LONDON
ENGLAND

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER. APPRAISER
AN SURVEYOR.THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Pub-
Auction onTUESDAY, the 18th September
1917.commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street,A Quantity of Valuable House-
hold Furniture
comprising:-

Tapestry covered drawing room suite, easy chairs, black wood tables, tapestries, flower stands, tea writing tables, bookcases, glass cabinet, card table, white lace curtains, carpets, rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table
and chairs, teak sideboards, ginger wagons, ice chest, dinner service, electro-plated ware, cutlery, glass ware, etc., etc.Double cherrywood and single
iron bedsteads, single and double
wardrobes, dressing tables, wash-
stands, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

Also

1 Underwood Typewriter in
fine condition.2 Remington Typewriters.
On view from Monday the
17th inst.Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS
1917 Overland Touring Cars.6 Cylinder. 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICE.

THE DAIRY FARM CO.,
LIMITED.Propose! Call of \$1.50 (Dollar One
and Fifty Cents) per share.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the Twenty-first

Annual General Meeting of the

Shareholders of the above Com-

pany will be held at the Com-

pany's Office, No. 2 Lower Albert

Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on

SATURDAY the Sixth day of

October, 1917, at 12.30 o'clock in

in the afternoon, when the

following resolution (as well as

other business of which notice

will be given in due course) will

be proposed as an ordinary

resolution:-

That pursuant to Article
21 (12) of the Company's
"Articles of Association" a
Call of \$1.50 (Dollar One and
Fifty Cents) per share be
made on the Shareholders
on the Sixth day of October
1917, and that such call be
made payable on or before
the Tenth day of November,
1917, to the Company's
Bankers in Hongkong (The
Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation), and
that the dividend of \$2
(Dollars Two) per share
sanctioned by the Company
in General Meeting on the
Sixth day of October, 1917
may, should any shareholder
so desire, to the extent
of \$1.50 (Dollar One and
Fifty Cents) be set off
against such call.That the Secretary of the
Company be and is hereby
authorised to endorse and
sign on the Share Certificates
of shareholders who have
satisfied such call on them
a certificate to the effect that
the shares referred to in such
certificates are fully paid up.The Transfer Books of the
Company will be CLOSED from
FRIDAY the Fifth day of Octo-
ber to SUNDAY the Twenty-
first day of October, 1917, (both
days inclusive) during which
period no transfer of shares can
be registered.Dated this Seventeenth day of
August, 1917.M. MANUK,
Secretary.

NOTICES

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL,
KOWLOON.PROFESSOR DANENBERG
will give Piano-forte Lessons at
the School once a week during
term.All enquiries about arrangements
for pupils of the School or others,
to be addressed to the Head Mistress.

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

Mails for Europe via Beira are despatched as opportunity offers but only correspondence specially marked is forwarded by that route and no particulars of such mails can be given.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are unreserved.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast
for to-morrow will be found
on a Second Extra.

September 16th 11a.m.—No return from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased quickly over N. China, and increased slightly and more rapidly elsewhere. It is probably highest in the Pacific to the south of Japan and relatively low over S. Annam and the adjacent portion of the China Sea. A depression (probably the typhoon which entered the coast yesterday) is situated to the N.W. of Shanghai.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, .600 inch. Total since January 1st, 7,251 inches against an average of 70,66 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District Forecast

E. & S.E. winds, moderate; fair.

S. winds, moderate.

3 South coast of China be- The same
tween H.K. and Lamock as No. 1.
4 South coast of China be- The same
tween H.K. and Hainan as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register,
September 14 a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
Vostoek	6					
Nemuro	5					
Hakodate	5					
Tokio						
Kochi						
Nagasaki						
Kagoshima						
Oshima						
Naha						
Ishigaki						
Bonin Is.						
Whalwei	6	29.90	65 97	0 b		
Hankow						
Ichang						
Kukkiang						
Changsha						
Guangzhou	29.65	75 58	saw	4 r		
Gutian	29.67	78 95	saw	6 g		
Sharp P.	29.63	82 93	w	2 b		
Amyo						
Swatow						
Taihoku						
Takao						
Macau						
Hankow	29.87	73 96	0 b			
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central & South America & Europe via San Francisco	29.87	75	0 b			
Philippines	29.84	75	0 b			
Chusan	29.85	77	0 b			
Pilares	29.84	79	0 b			
Canton	29.84	78 91	0 c			
H'kong	29.79	79 89	0 b			
Gap Rock	29.78	81 86	0 c			
Macao	29.78	81 86	0 b			
Wuchow						
Pakho						
Phukien	29.78	77 86 n	4 b			
Tourane	29.74	75	0 b			
C. S. J.	29.75	75	0 w			
Aparri	29.84	77 94	0 b			
Dagupan	29.81	75 46	0 o			
Legazpi	29.81	75 95	0 p			
Tacloban						
Iloilo						
Surigao	29.80	75	0 b			
Guam	29.76	89 96	0 b			
Lauan	29.76	89 96	0 b			

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Philippines Isl.—Per LOOKSANG, 15th Sept. 2 p.m.

American Canadian

U.S.A. & U.K.

Philippines Isl.—Per ORANGE,
15th Sept. Registration 213 p.m. Letters 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per ANHUL, 15th Sept. 4 p.m.

Haiphong—Per LOKSANG, 15th Sept. 5 p.m.

Australian Mail.

Port Darwin & New Guinea—
Thursday 1st, —, 17th Sept. Registration 10.15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.Weihaiwei & Tientsin—Per CHI-
SHING, 17th Sept. 5 p.m.

Haiphong—Per LOKSANG, 17th Sept. 5 p.m.

Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation
the Humidity of air saturated with moisture
being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort
Scale.State of Weather, b blue sky, o
obscured cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g
gloomy, l lightning, o overcast, p
passing showers, q cloudy, r rain, s snow,
t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

Monday, 17th September.

Australian Canadian

& European Mail.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SUNNING,
18th Sept. 3 p.m.Strait, Batavia Samarang & Sourabaya—
Per PRINCESS JULIANA,
18th Sept. 10 a.m.Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-
TAN, 18th Sept. noon.Shanghai & N. China—Per YUNGBOW,
18th Sept. 3 p.m.

Thursday, 20th September.

Australian Canadian

& European Mail.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SHANTUNG,
20th Sept. 3 p.m. Letters 21st p.m.

(Shanghai Chinese P.O. Monday, 21st Inst.)

Saturday, 22nd September.

Australian Canadian

& European Mail.

Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & Europe via San Francisco—Per PERSEA MARU, 22nd Sept. 5 p.m. Letters 9 a.m.-2nd.

Weihaiwei & Tientsin—Per KUEN CROW, 22nd Sept. 11 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per YINGCHOW,
22nd Sept. 3 p.m.

TIDE TABLE.

From 10th Sept. to 16th Sept.

Tide Height.

Mean High Water.

Mean Low Water.

Mean Tide.